

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 24th March 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have put down 29 questions in the list before the House to-day. With the co-operation of the House, I want to finish all the questions.”

I.—PRIVILEGE—ADMISSION OF QUESTIONS.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I have raised a question of privilege, and it has been disallowed. I should like to have your ruling about a particularly important question, that is, the question affecting the rights of Members about questions and putting questions. Particularly in this session the right of putting questions has been drastically curtailed. For example, a number of questions of which notices have been given, have been left unstarred, and questions relating to finance have not been answered. But the budget is proceeding apace. I should like to know if the office is in any way jeopardising or trampling on our rights. If privilege motions are simply thrown out and not allowed, I ask in all seriousness, what is the relief we have got to protect our own privilege in the matter of putting questions and eliciting answers. It has also been said that the procedure in the House of Commons is to be followed. I say that in England, we do not have the kind of Opposition we are having in the Madras State. Because there in England the kind of Opposition is a loyal Opposition, and an Opposition which is a *Namkevaste* Opposition. Here we have real Opposition. Here the interests to be opposed are formidable. We represent the people and their interests, and putting interpellations and eliciting answers is a matter not affecting us personally, but affecting the way in which the finances of this State are bungled and the way in which people's interests are trampled upon. That is why I say that it is not merely a question of our privileges but the privileges of the people to have a reasonable response to their questions regarding the way in which their finances are being mismanaged. I should like to have a definite ruling from you in the matter. We feel that in the matter of putting questions our interests are jeopardised, and our rights are trampled upon. When we feel that our rights are trampled upon, what is the remedy; have we no go at all? On these points I should like to have a ruling, because a number of questions have been disallowed. I have also seen that questions have been disallowed now on the same grounds on which they were admitted in the last Assembly. I will give an instance.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I want to make it clear that this is not a privilege motion at all. Regarding the point of order raised by the hon. Member, I may tell the House that the Chair has the

[Mr. Speaker]

[24th March 1953]

power to allow a question or disallow it. It is entirely within the power of the Chair to disallow a question if the Chair thinks that the question is not in order. The second point raised is whether the Chair has power to make a starred question an unstarred one. If the Chair thinks that the answer to the question will be very long, the Chair has power to treat it as an unstarred question. Regarding the manner of answers by Hon. Ministers, the Chair has nothing to do. The manner of giving answers is entirely the responsibility of Hon. Ministers.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ While I do not want to say anything in regard to the discretion that is vested in the Chair to allow or disallow a question on the ground that it is in order or not in order, I would like to submit that it is very necessary for the Members of this House to know the general principles governing the basis on which the Chair comes to the conclusion that a particular question is in order or not in order.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall ans. and t. here and now. These principles are given in the Rules. the, the member will please go through the Rules. I may also state it at the same time that whenever a question is disallowed, the reasons for disallowing it and the Assembly rule under which it is so disallowed are communicated to the Member.”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With your permission, Sir, I should like to say one thing. For example, questions based upon newspaper reports have been allowed in the last Assembly. I can say very many questions have been admitted. But now when I put questions based upon newspaper reports, they have been disallowed. I should like to know whether the previous Assembly, which was not having a real Opposition, had a different set of Rules from the Rules of the present Assembly, which has a real Opposition.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are following the same rules. Instead of discussing this question here the hon. Member may bring it to my notice separately. I may also say that whenever there is a question put on the basis of a report in the newspapers, the hon. Member who puts the question should make himself responsible for the statements. He should not shove the responsibility on to the newspaper. Now let us proceed to Questions and Answers.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Thermal Station at Kozhikode.

* 131-G. Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to install a Thermal Station at Kozhikode in Malabar to avoid the cut in supplying electricity to that place on account of the water scarcity in Mettur and Pykara anicuts?

24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ No, as the commissioning now in progress of additional generating plant at Madurai and Pykara will ease the position in future years.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Has any representation been received by the Government about the great unemployment caused to the workers in Cheruvannur Cotton Mill, etc., on account of the power cut, and in printing presses and publications like *Mathrubhumi*, *Desabhimani*, and, if so, what steps the Government have taken to satisfy the demands of the workers in the industry and newspapers of Kozhikode? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have no information at present. I can tell the hon. Member that whenever there is a power cut, inevitably workers will suffer hardship.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Though the power-supply for industrial concerns is cut do the Government know that cinemas are having three and four shows daily and will the Government consider restricting this and supplying more power to industrial concerns? ” 8-40 a.m

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Supply of power is restricted, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, there is a diesel oil generating set in Mangalore in the possession of the Government. That can be commissioned for the purpose of generating electricity. Similarly, fresh diesel generating sets can be ordered, which are cheap, and there is no question of use of coal involved in this thing. Therefore, will the Government consider this matter for the purpose of augmenting the supply of electricity? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Is the hon. the Leader of the Opposition putting the question with regard to the supply of power to South Kanara? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Diesel oil generating set can be commissioned there. There is no difficulty.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Then, we shall consider the question.”

Allowances to the families of constables in detention.

* 132 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned any, and if so, what allowances to the families of those constables of Madras City who were arrested and detained recently?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The matter is of course receiving the attention of the Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know whether the families of those constables who are detained are allowed to remain in the official quarters? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The question is of detention. But when the constables are dismissed, their families will have to vacate.”

[24th March 1953]

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to reinstate some of the constables who have been suspended from service on the result of some enquiry . . . ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This does not arise out of the main question which relates to allowances to the families of constables in detention. I have no objection however if the Hon. the Chief Minister is prepared to answer it.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, the allegations were enquired into and the constables were found to be above suspicion. But they have not been reinstated even after the lapse of six months from the date of completion of the enquiry. Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to inquire into such instances in the City of Madras? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Hon. Members are not correctly informed. The constables are being released much more quickly than hon. Members know. But if it is a question relating to any other matter I want fresh notice of the question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKAESWARLU :—“ హోలీసువారికి ప్రధానంగా హోలీసు ఉద్యోగస్తులలో చైకి పెద్ద అయినటువంటి షిఫ్ట్ కమీషనరుమీద complaints, grievances ఉన్నట్లు మనకు తెలుస్తున్నది. అలాంటప్పుడు ఈ షిఫ్ట్ కమీషనరుయొక్క రిపోర్టుమీదనే ఆధారపడి హోలీసు constables ను dismiss చేయడం సరిగా ఉంటుందా? కనుక ఈ విషయముమీద ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు శ్రద్ధ వహించి విచారణచేసి, ఈ షిఫ్ట్ కమీషనర్ రిపోర్టుమీద ఆధారపడి dismiss చేసినటువంటి Police constables ను తిరిగి ఉద్యోగములో పెట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am not prepared to allow the hon. Members to exploit this situation.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ There is no answer to my question, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is the only answer that I can give, Sir—I am sorry to say—when charges are made without any basis that it is the officers that were at fault and not the constables.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ గవర్నమెంటు ఎంతమంది constables ను arrest చేసి detain చేసింది, ఎంతకాలము ఉంచింది, ఇంకా ఎంతమంది డిటెన్షనులో ఉన్నారు. వారిని విడుదల చేయదలచుకుందా, లేదా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have given all these figures sometime before.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that by refusing to answer the question, he is defeating the very object which he has in view? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am trying to do my best to preserve the interests of the Government, Sir.”

24th March 1953]

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ May I know what the estimated expenditure in this matter is? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I assume the expenditure is in connexion with the allowances to be given. If so, my answer is, ‘ Not more than the salaries that they were getting ’.”

Powers of Presidents of panchayats.

* 133 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri S. Narayanappa, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. So, the question along with the answer will be printed in the official proceedings.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector of Local Boards has issued a circular to all the panchayats regarding the powers of presidents when they are in charge of executive functions; and

(b) if so, the full details of the circular?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The circular contained instructions to Executive Officers that in making delegation of their powers to the presidents, the following items should be excepted, viz., appointments and punishments of staff and grant of leave except casual leave to them, conduct of auction sales, acceptance of contracts, participation in the business of any statutory committees, final disposal of pending files, modification of orders previously passed by the Executive Officer, revision of taxes and grant of licences.”

* 134 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ I am not putting the question, Sir.”

Nayanar's Boys' Home at Pazhayangadi, Malabar.

* 135 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Boarding Grants given to Nayanar's Boys' Home at Pazhayangadi, Gopalapuram, Nediyruppu and Chelode and also to Nayanar's Girls' Home, Eranhipalem, Malabar, or to any one of them has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representations regarding such stoppage, and what action has been taken on the representations?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The boarding grant sanctioned to the Nayanar's Boarding Home at Chelode alone was stopped during the year 1951-52.

[24th March 1953]

"(b) The Hostel did not maintain even the minimum number of ten eligible boarders as per rules relating to the sanction of boarding grants."

"(c) Yes. The request for restoration of withheld grants was not allowed."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Is it not a fact that the grants were stopped because there was some excess payment in the previous years, and the Government refused to make further grants unless they were repaid?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The grant was not disbursed to the hostel at Chelode as it was not eligible for the grant under rule 4 of the rules relating to the recognition and sanction of boarding grants according to which there should be a minimum strength of 11 boarders belonging to eligible communities of Backward Classes. The boarding grant to the hostel at Pazhayangadi was not stopped but was suspended for certain irregularities noticed in the management. After the irregularities were rectified, the grant to the hostel was disbursed in full. But the grant did not reach the management but was adjusted towards the amount due to Government from the management."

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—"എരഞ്ഞിപ്പാലം, പഴയങ്ങാടി, ഗോപാലപുരം, ചേലോടു, നിടിയിരിപ്പു മുതലായ സ്കൂളുകളിലെ നായനാർവേദികളെ അനാഥ മന്ത്രിയുടെ ഓഫീസിൽ എത്തിക്കാൻ ഗ്രാന്റ് കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളും നിർദ്ദേശമുണ്ട്. അതു നാട്ടുകാർക്കുവേണ്ടി നടത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു വല്ല അപേക്ഷയും കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ? കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ എത്രയൊക്കെ ഓഫീസിന്റെ ഗ്രാന്റ് കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have already replied to that question in my answer to clause (c) of the original question, namely, 'Yes. The request for restoration of withheld grants was not allowed.' But all these hostels were under one management. A total amount of Rs. 15,000 was due to Government from the society which managed those hostels by way of grants drawn from both the Education Department and the Harijan Welfare Department for some pupils and also some amount was due as the expenditure was other than what was legitimate for the purposes of grant."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"In view of the fact that due to the late allotment of the grant, many institutions are undergoing a lot of difficulties, will the Government consider the desirability of sanctioning the grants in the beginning of the year?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The grant is being given as early as possible in instalments in the course of the year, from this year."

8-50
a.m.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Will this Government which seem to have a liberal attitude in similar matters, as seen from the Audit Report of 1951 wherein they have waived recovery

24th March 1953]

of Rs. 1,42,696 excess travelling allowance and Rs. 8,318 passage money due from the Armed Police, write off this amount and resume grants unconditionally? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" In this particular instance of Harijan hostels, audit becomes necessary when there is expenditure which is not justified. But as far as possible a liberal policy will be followed in this matter also. I may inform the hon. Member that the hostel was closed on 1st April 1952."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" മലബാറിലെ സാധു വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കു ഈ ബോർഡിനു വളരെ സഹായമായതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടുതൽ ധനസഹായം ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു അതിനെ സഹായിക്കുമോ ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is putting a general question."

Expenditure incurred in connexion with the visit of Admiral Wright.

* 136 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total amount of money spent by the Government in connexion with the visit of Admiral Wright and his men who were in Madras from 4th to 9th February 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No expenditure was in fact incurred by the State Government in connexion with the visit of Admiral Wright. But I trust it is not intended to object to international courtesy or reduce the graces thereof."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether Admiral Wright had any talks with the Chief Minister of a political or military nature regarding the Middle East Defence Organization and may I know whether the Chief Minister gave such kind of reception as given to Admiral Wright to the Soviet delegates who came in a ship to Madras bringing food with them for the people in the Rayalaseema famine areas? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not allow the first part of the question, namely, the private talk Admiral Wright had with the Chief Minister. That does not come as a supplementary question to this question. I allow the second part, namely, the nature of reception given to him."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" These courtesies depend on the time, the occasion and also the business, other business with which the Chief Minister is concerned at the time. There was no discourtesy or want of courtesy shown to either of the two bodies referred to."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Admiral Wright ను భర్తనము చేసుకోవడానికి వారు Chief Minister ను చూడాలి. మనం వారికి వ్యక్తిగతంగా వెళ్లరా ? "

[24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Admiral Wright was the representative of the Government of the United States. In the other case, it was a private affair. It was not a Government affair.”

Scales of pay of the staff in the Revenue Department.

* 137 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place a copy of the scales of pay of the staff in the Revenue Department in the districts as revised in 1930 and 1947; and

(b) to state the reasons for keeping the maximum pay of attenders in 1947 as it was previously?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Finance) :—“ (a) There was a general revision of scales of pay of the various services, including those of the Revenue Department, in 1933 but not in 1930. The scales of pay of non-gazetted staff in the Revenue Department in the districts as revised in 1933 and 1947 are given in the statement ^a separately placed on the table of the House.

“ (b) The scale of pay of attenders before 1947 was Rs. 19—2/2—25— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30. In 1947, a revised scale of Rs. 24—1—32— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—35 was fixed. The maximum of the scale of pay for attenders was therefore not kept as it was previously when scales of pay of all non-gazetted services were revised in 1947, but was raised by Rs. 5 per mensem.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ అయ్యా, డిప్యూటీ అసా 1947 లో revise చేసినట్లుంటే scales లో 32 రూపాయల వరకు వాళ్ళ 35 రూపాయలవరకు అర్హత పాయ annual increment అనేటట్లుంటే ఉన్నది. కాని అవిధంగా 35 రూపాయల maximum అందుకొన్నట్లుంటే attenders మన రాష్ట్రములో ఎంతమంది ఉన్నారో చెప్పగలరా ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member must put a separate question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member must know that the Minister for Industries is answering on behalf of the Minister for Finance.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఇక్కడ attenders కు 35 రూపాయలవరకు మాత్రము జీత మున్నదని నెలవిస్తున్నారు. ఈ 35 రూపాయల కన్నీసము ఒక కుటుంబము జీవించడానికి అవకాశమున్నదని మంత్రులు నమ్ముతున్నారా ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am afraid I cannot give an opinion. The scale of pay fixed for all attenders by the Government is the same.”

24th March 1953]

Land Mortgage Bank at Kadiri, Anantapur district.

* 138 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made by the public of Kadiri taluk for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in Kadiri in Anantapur district for providing better credit facilities for agricultural operations to the famine-affected agriculturists; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—“In view of the acute distress prevailing in Kadiri taluk which is worst hit by famine conditions, will the Government consider the question of implementing the scheme as early as possible?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“Certainly, Sir.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“In view of the fact that Kadiri taluk is the largest taluk and is full of famine-affected ryots, will the Government realize the need for opening such a bank at Kadiri immediately?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“We have realized the necessity, Sir, and are making all possible preparations to start a bank there.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“Is the Minister aware that many of these mortgage banks newly started are suffering for want of trained hands in discharging their work?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“I do not know what he means by trained persons.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ఈ కదిరి తాలూకాలో ఇంకా ఏమీ తాలూకాలు చేరుస్తారు. లాండ్ మార్టేజీ బ్యాంకు ఏప్పుడు స్థాపిస్తారు?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ఏమీ తాలూకాలు చేర్చే సంగతి, మరియు దాన్ని ఏప్పుడు స్థాపించే సంగతి ఇప్పుడు చెప్పడానికి ఏలుకాదు.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“Within what time can we expect the bank to be started in Kadiri taluk?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“We hope within a reasonably short time.” (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“How long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“Actually the petition from the people of these areas was received some time in September 1952 and enquiry is going on. We are awaiting the report from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.”

[24th March 1953]

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న టువంటి Land Mortgage Banks కు ప్రభుత్వము అప్పులు ఇవ్వకుండా నిరాకరిస్తున్నది. కనుక వాటిని త్వరగా ఇస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“Land Mortgage Banks కు ప్రభుత్వము అప్పులు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. Central Mortgage Bank అని మద్రాసులో ఒకటి ఉన్నది. ఆ bank వారు ఇస్తారు.”

Khosla Committee report.

* 139 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have received a copy of the report of the Khosla Committee from the Government of India relating to Nandikonda, Siddeswaram and Gandikota Projects; and

(b) if so, the steps they are going to take?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) A copy of the report of the Khosla Committee for the optimum utilization of the Krishna and Godavari waters has been received.

“(b) At a conference held in Delhi on 8th December 1952 to consider the Khosla Committee's report at which the representatives of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad and of the Planning Commission and members of the Khosla Committee were present it was decided that the Governments concerned should first carry out the further investigations recommended in the Khosla Committee report itself. Accordingly this Government are examining the possibility of remodelling the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, investigating the canal system on the Madras side from the proposed Nandikonda Dam and further investigating the Pennar and Pulichintala Dams. After these investigations on the Madras side and some similar investigations on the Hyderabad side by the Hyderabad Government have been completed the Planning Commission will in consultation with the two Governments draw up an integrated plan and make specific recommendation for the inclusion of a project or projects in the Five-Year Plan.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“కోస్తా కమిటీ ఇచ్చినటువంటి రిపోర్టులో, తరువాత జరిపినటువంటి సంగ్రహతీపులలో, తుంగభద్రా హైలెవల్ ఛానల్ గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా ఏమైన చర్యలు తీసుకోవడానికి సూచనలున్నాయా? దాని విషయము మంత్రిగారు వివరిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The Khosla Committee has nothing to do with the Tungabhadra High Level channel.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“కోస్తా కమిటీ విషయము గురించి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఏ అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలియ జేశారో చెప్పగలరా?”

24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ As I have already said, so far as Madras Government are concerned, top priority should be given to the famine-stricken areas like Cuddapah, Kurnool, parts of Chittoor, Nellore and Guntur in the matter of projects. They do not agree with the recommendations of the Khosla Committee.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఆయ్యా, మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటు ఈ విషయములో investigate చేస్తున్నదని అన్నారు. అయితే సందికొండయొక్క దక్షిణకాలువ మద్రాసు వైపున ఉన్నట్లు వంటిది. దానియొక్క investigation ఏ రెక్కలుబట్టి ఏ capacity తో చేయనున్నారు. కోస్సా కమిటీ వారు 24,500 cusecs capacity తో చేయమని తెప్పిస్తే, మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటు 15,000 cusecs capacity తో చేస్తున్నది. అవిధంగా ఎందుకు చేస్తున్నారు. కోస్సా కమిటీయొక్క రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వము దగ్గర ఉంటే సభ్యులకు అందజేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, this Govern- 9 a.m.
ment have addressed the Central Government for the supply of copies of the Khosla Committee report. As soon as they are received, they will be supplied to the hon. Members. I do not know anything about the cusecs as advised by the Planning Commission. The Madras Government are carrying on the investigation of the right bank canal from Nandikonda Dam.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఢిల్లీలో జరిగినట్లువంటి సమావేశము అయిన తరువాత investigation జరిపామని అన్నారు. ఇప్పుడు పరిశోధన జరిపేటటువంటి ప్రధానోక్త్యా ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించినట్లువంటి వారో మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I think it extends to about 200 miles or so, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ In view of the fact that Government agree that the recommendations of the Khosla Committee affect the interests of Rayalaseema, will the Government agree to appoint a technical committee to go thoroughly into the matter the utilization of Tungabhadra and Krishna waters for the benefit of the famine-stricken Rayalaseema and then only allow the implementation of the Khosla Committee recommendations? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have already mentioned about the policy of this Government with regard to the utilization of the Krishna waters.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నాటికిని అంగీకరిస్తున్నట్లువంటి కృష్ణా-వెన్నారు స్క్రీముకింద గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు స్క్రీము లేదు అనేటటువంటి సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలుసునా ? ఆ సందర్భంలో గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టును తక్షణమే లీసుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వము మొదట Central Government కు నివేదించిందా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Though the Government of Madras have not stated so in unequivocal terms that

[24th March 1953]

the project should be taken up, it means that top priority should be given to these tracts which are famine-stricken. This is also included in the report of the Madras Government."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు స్కీములో గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించిన విషయములు లేవని, కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ స్కీముకు గండికోటకు ఏమి connexion లేదనే విషయము నిజమేనా అని అడుగుచున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"It is not correct that Gandikota will not be fed from Krishna waters. That is part of the Krishna-Pennar Project."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—"ఇప్పుడు కోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు వైస్ పరిశోధన చేస్తూన్నటువంటి శాఖ మదరాసు circuli లో ఉన్నదా లేక బెజవాడ circle లోనా? తరువాత ఈ పరిశోధనలు ఎప్పుడు పూర్తి అవుతాయో చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I do not know in what circle it is situated. But the investigations are expected to be completed in nine months so far as the channel from Nandikonda is concerned."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—"ఆర్యా, ఇప్పుడు సందికొండ right channel కోస్తా కమిటీ నివేదిక ప్రకారం కాకుండా 10 మైళ్లు క్రింద కొలతలు వేస్తున్నారు. దానికి కారణము ఏమో నెలవిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Notice, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, may I request the hon. Members to remember that this dispute as to what shape the Krishna waters scheme should take will not be settled before the new State is formed and it would be very much better not to waste the time of the House now on these theoretical considerations? They will all become practical when the new State begins to function."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Investigation చేస్తున్నామని తెక్కలు వేస్తున్నామని అంటున్నారు. పనిమాత్రము అంధృ రాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన తరువాత జరుగుతుందని అంటారు. ఈ లోగా investigation జరిగితే ఇందులో అన్యాయము, అక్రమము, జరుగవచ్చు. ఆ తరువాత చేయవలసిందేమి లేదు. అందువలన ఇట్టి అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూస్తారా?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"When the report of the Khosla Committee is placed on the table of the House, we shall have a full-dress debate. Probably such a debate will take place in the new Andhra Legislature." (Laughter.)

Alleged dismissal of certain inmates of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatnam.

* 140 Q.—**SRI G. RAMA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some

24th March 1953]

inmates of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel at Masulipatnam were dismissed from the Hostel in the month of December 1952, if so, how many were dismissed and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Eight boarders in the Government Hostel at Masulipatnam were dismissed from the hostel in December 1952 as they misbehaved in the hostel. However, these boarders, after their unconditional apology for their misbehaviour, have been readmitted in the hostel with a warning that any further act of indiscipline would be viewed more severely.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ అందులో ఇంకా ఒక కుర్రవాణ్ణి చేర్చుకోలేదని రిపోర్టులో ఉన్నది. అతనిని ఎప్పుడు చేర్చుకొంటారో చెప్పతారా ? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have stated that all of them have been admitted according to my information.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ అసలు ఈ Hostel Manager ఆ స్కూలు Headmaster ఒకడే అవడంచేత పిల్లవాళ్లకు అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. నేను స్థానిక M.L.A. గా ఈ విషయంగురించి మేనేజరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లడం జరిగింది. ఆ మేనేజరుగురించి రిపోర్టుకుడా ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చాయి. ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారో సభ్యులకు తెలియచేస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను ? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the real trouble was that as two of these students kicked the head cook of the hostel instead of making a complaint to the warden of the hostel and as the remaining 6 boarders behaved in a disorderly manner in putting out the lights in the dining hall and arming themselves with sticks to beat the cooks without making a complaint against the cooks to the warden, they were dismissed. The dismissed boarders subsequently tendered unconditional apology for their misbehaviour and they were readmitted.”

Opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Gorantla, Hindupur taluk.

* 141 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation from the M.L.A., Hindupur, has been received by him for opening a Veterinary Dispensary at Gorantla in Hindupur taluk; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) The matter is under consideration of Government.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, is it a fact that the minor panchayat at Gorantla, a place in the highly famine-affected and backward area of Rayalaseema, has resolved to contribute Rs. 1,000 every year and Rs. 750 this year towards the recurring

[24th March 1953]

and non-recurring expenditure of the dispensary in spite of the financial commitments to which even these minor panchayats are also exposed on account of the new panchayat legislation?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member is reading something. Only oral questions are allowed during question time."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the hon. Member is correct in the information he has given."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, if it is so, what is the consideration shown by this Government towards the famine-affected and backward areas of Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the policy of the Government in this regard is to start these minor dispensaries in places where there is real need and where the people come forward with contribution to the extent of 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure of the dispensary. This is the policy adopted by Government for the entire State. The expenditure for running an institution like this comes to Rs. 5,200 per year. The contribution that has been offered by this panchayat is only Rs. 1,900. The District Veterinary Officer has been asked to conduct the panchayat board and induce them to make up the balance of the contribution."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"ఈ principle ను అన్నిచోట్లకు ఒకే విధముగా వర్తింపకుండా పెనుకబడి ఉన్నట్లుపంటి పంచాయతీ బోర్డుల ప్రాంతాలకు ఆదాయము తక్కువ ఉంటుంది కాబట్టి అటువంటి ప్రాంతాలకు పంచాయతీ బోర్డులకు మరొక principle పెట్టి రెండు నేల ఆదాయము తప్పకుండా గావాలని కాకుండా అంతకు తక్కువ వచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడ ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో వీటి నిర్మాణమునకై ప్రభుత్వము ఏ మైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, it is a question of principle that has to be considered with reference to the finances of the Government."

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.

9.10
a.m.

* 142 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government made out a plan in 1944 for increasing the output of soap in the Government Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, Malabar;

(b) whether the Government ordered for the necessary machinery; and

(c) if so, when the machinery is likely to be installed?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Director of Industries and Commerce proposed in October 1945, the expansion of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, by constructing new buildings at West Hill and installing modern

24th March 1953]

and efficient machinery capable of producing 3,000 tons of soaps per annum; but, the proposals were finally deferred in 1948. Subsequently in August 1950, the Government, however, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,34,800 towards the purchase of machinery for the replacement of worn-out ones in the Institute to be spread over a period of three years.

“(b) Orders were placed for the supply of machineries sanctioned for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

“(c) The machineries ordered for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 have been received and will be installed during the current year.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that there has been deterioration in the efficiency of the Institute and the profits therefrom, may I know why the scheme of rationalization has not been given effect to expeditiously though the machinery came long before?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, I do not agree that the efficiency of the Institute has gone down but still I may tell the hon. Member why we are not able to put up the machinery. Two more motors have got to come. Also we have to put up a separate building to install this machinery. I have inspected this Institute. The work is being started and it will be completed, I hope, in the course of the year.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“May I know the present output of the factory and whether the output is finding a ready sale?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I would like to have notice so far as the present output is concerned but we are having a good sale.”

Alleged irregularities in P.C.C. societies in Malabar.

* 143 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar engaged in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains in which grave irregularities like embezzlement of funds, theft of foodgrains and other large-scale frauds were discovered during the years 1948-52;

(b) the number of such cases in which such office-bearers were prosecuted;

(c) the number of cases in which civil action was taken;

(d) the number of cases in which no action was taken at all; and

(e) the number of cases in which action was taken but dropped at a later stage?

[24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Twenty.

“(b) Office-bearers were prosecuted in 11 cases.

“(c) Legal action was taken in 22 cases.

“(d) & (e) Nil.”

Construction of a wharf for Coondapur Port, South Kanara.

* 144 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what cost and when a wharf was constructed for Coondapur Port in South Kanara district;

(b) to whom the work was entrusted and by whom and whether a public tender was called for; and

(c) whether the Government have discovered that the said wharf is not properly constructed and the same has to be repaired urgently at a heavy cost?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The actual cost of the work was Rs. 1,07,691. The work was completed on 9th December 1951.

“(b) Public tenders were called for with due publicity through the dailies, etc., and the work was entrusted, after approval by Government, to Messrs. Koganti Narayana Rao and Doddi Appalaswamy of Kakinada who were the lowest tenderers.

“(c) Some pits have formed at certain places on the reclaimed portion in rear of the wharf wall. No repairs are reported to be necessary to the wharf wall itself. The causes for the formation of the depressions are being looked into by the Assistant Engineer (Marine).”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Will the Government depute an eminent engineer to report about the manner of construction as well as the present condition of the wharf and if an unfavourable report is received, will the Government take suitable action against the particular persons who are responsible for wasting huge sums of public money?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I have already said that the causes for the formation of the depressions are being looked into by the Assistant Engineer (Marine). After his report is received, we will have to consider whether there has been any waste and so on.”

Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies.

* 145 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies formed in the Guntur district for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers and the number of members working in those societies;

(b) the average monthly earning of a member working in the society;

24th March 1953]

(c) what arrangements are made by the Government to provide alternative employment to the remaining ex-toddy tappers; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give permission to the unemployed toddy tappers to sell neera (sweet toddy)?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) There are 100 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in Guntur district, with a membership of 4,059 ex-tappers.

“(b) The average monthly income of a tapper member working in the societies ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 during the tapping season.

“(c) Three hundred and thirty-six ex-tappers were provided with alternative employment in the six tenants' societies and 13 milk supply co-operative societies organized for their benefit. The rest are engaged as agricultural or industrial labourers or employed as gang coolies in the Public Works Department.

“(d) There was no request from the ex-tappers of the district for the grant of the permission to sell neera for consumption as beverage.”

Cherpalcheri-Kolapally road in Walluvanad, Malabar.

* 146 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Cherpalcheri-Kolapally road in Walluvanad, Malabar, has been included in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme;

(b) when the Government propose to start the work; and

(c) what is the total estimate of the work?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The work will be taken up for execution by the District Board as soon as the works in progress in the district are completed.

“(c) Rupees thirty-five thousand (Rs. 35,000).”

Medical certificates for liquor permits.

* 147 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have passed an Order that medical certificates for liquor permits should be given by Government Stipendiary Civil Surgeons only; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

[24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) Yes, Sir. Only medical certificates given by Civil Surgeons attached to Government hospitals are accepted for the issue of the permits.

“(b) It is considered on the whole safer to do so, but the matter is under further consideration.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Honorary Doctors and Civil Surgeons' Association regarding this matter?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“Yes, Sir, we have been asked to extend the function of giving certificates to honorary doctors also and that is why I said, the matter is under consideration.”

Panchayat Board for Ravoth and Vavad amsoms.

* 148 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a mass petition, dated the 29th September 1952, was submitted to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards by the inhabitants of Ravoth and Vavad villages in Kozhikode taluk, Malabar district, requesting the Government to constitute a panchayat board for the two amsoms of Ravoth and Vavad together; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) It was found on detailed examination of the proposal that it was not feasible of acceptance, as it resulted in the creation of two uneconomic units. The Koduvally panchayat in which these villages are now comprised will therefore be reconstituted with its existing jurisdiction.”

Taking over of the Parlakimedi Estate.

* 149 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Parlakimedi Estate in Pathapatnam taluk will be taken over by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Parlakimedi estate in Srikakulam district is covered by a stay order of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. The estate will be taken over after the stay granted by the High Court is vacated.”

24th March 1953]

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ Since the Government are collecting rent from the tenants on behalf of the zamindars, will the Government take up the repair of the tanks and estate roads? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Let us wait for the vacation of the stay order.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will the Government take any action regarding collection of rents in the estates which are under stay, thus preventing the zamindars from adopting coercive methods in collection? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I want notice.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Has the stay order also stayed the repairs to the tanks? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ We have no sway over these estates because there is the stay order functioning.”

Alleged shadowing of M.L.As. by the C.I.D. staff when on tour.

* 150 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the C.I.Ds. are asked to follow the M.L.As. when they tour in their constituencies?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The C.I.D. have not been asked to follow M.L.As. when they tour in their constituencies.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అయ్యో, నేను ఈ మధ్యన కూ నియోజకవర్గములో ప్రతి ఊరు తిరిగివచ్చాను. నేను వెళ్లేటప్పుడు నా వెంట ఎవరు ఉండరుగాని, నేను ఒక వూరు చేరిన 1, 2 గంటలలో ఒక C.I.D. ఊజరు అబ్రతాడు అక్కడ నేను ఎవరితో మాట్లాడినది, ఏమి మాట్లాడినది, ఏమి భోంచేసినది అన్నీ తెలుసుకొంటూయింటారు. ఈ విధంగా C.I.D. లు రిపోర్టులు ఇవ్వకలసిన ప్రభుత్వమునుండి ఉత్తర్వులు పోయినవా అయితే వాటిని అపేక్షించరా ఇప్పుడైనా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I understand, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah will correct me if I am wrong, that what he has been saying is his own personal experience. Is that correct? ”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Yes.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the question was whether the Government have asked the C.I.D. to follow the Members of the Legislative Assembly when they tour in their constituencies. What the Government will do with regard to particular individuals depends on each individual.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Are there certain Members of the Legislative Assembly whom the police are asked to shadow? ”

[24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The matter is not connected with the Assembly. It is only connected with individuals throughout the State and, therefore, it is a different matter which we cannot discuss in a vague manner on the floor of this House.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ My specific question was whether there are certain Members of this House who are being shadowed by the police under the direction of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They may happen to be Members of this House or they may not happen to be Members of this House. That has no connexion with the circular about shadowing.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ What are the particular qualifications of particular individuals to secure the attention of these people, please? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Their previous history of underground work.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ My question did not at all imply that there was any connexion between the membership of the Assembly and the shadowing. My question was whether there are any members of this House who are being shadowed under the direction of the Government for whatever reasons it may be.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have already answered that the previous history of the individual decides what should be done in this matter in the Intelligence Department. Whether they happen to be in the House or not is not a matter which can be elicited by a question to the Government. The following is discreet, courteous, private and secret. How can I discuss it? ”

9-20
a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ కొంతమంది M.L.A. ల మీటింగులకు C.I.D. లు వచ్చి వారు చూట్టాడే ప్రతి విషయాన్ని కూడ వానుకుంటున్నారు అని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? ఆ విధంగా ఎంతమంది M.L.A. ల పైన నిఘా ఉంచారని ఇప్పుడైనా నేరుగా ప్రభుత్వము జవాబు చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I submit that the Government are bound to do so and the Legislature would be disappointed if the Government do not take note of what is going on in the country and we have therefore to take notes of various speeches including those of Ministers.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, are the Government also sending these Shorthand Inspectors of the C.I.D. to take down the speeches of the Ministers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, where other people perform this function, the Government do not waste money.”

24th March 1953]

Direct recruitment of Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 151 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are directly recruiting to the cadre of Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools graduates with B.Ed. training; and

(b) whether previously they had been recruiting them only to the cadre of Junior Inspectors of Schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Direct recruitment is made by the Madras Public Service Commission only to the posts of School Assistants, Grade II. Suitable candidates from the list furnished by the Commission are appointed as Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Untrained graduates are also recruited as School Assistants but they are deputed for training before they are appointed as Deputy Inspectors.

“(b) No. Direct recruitment to the posts of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools is made by the Department. Junior Deputy Inspectors are promoted as Senior Deputy Inspectors.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“Senior Deputy Inspectors గా మామూలు B. Ed. లను గూడ recruit చేసుకొనేటటువంటిది జరుగుతున్నది గాని డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఉండి అనుభవము ఉన్నటువంటి B. Ed. లను direct గా Senior Deputy Inspectors గా తీసుకోవడానికి ఏటలేకుండా చేసి వారిని Junior Deputy Inspectors గా మాత్రమే తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. ఇది న్యాయమేనా అని మంత్రిగారిని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I think, Sir, that the present procedure is quite all right.”

Famine relief works in Arantangi taluk.

* 152 Q.—SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, Tanjore, has resolved and requested the Government to start famine relief work in the Arantangi taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action so far?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The proposals of the Collector of Tanjore in the matter are awaited.”

SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“Sir, may I know the nature of the relief work proposed by the Government?”

[24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, as late as 7th March 1953, we have heard from the Collector that revised proposals for undertaking famine relief work have been called for from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukottai.”

Exemption from sales tax of handloom cloth sold by hawking.

*** 153 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether any representation from the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress has been received recently by the Government requesting them to exempt handloom weavers who sell handloom cloth by hawking and at shandies from the levy of sales tax and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Yes. The representation is being examined by the Government.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ Sir, may I know how long the Government will take to arrive at a decision in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, it has to be examined by the Board and the Board has got to send the specific cases about which representations have been made and the Government will come to a decision after a reply has been received from the local officers.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ రిప్రజెంటేషన్ చేసి ఎన్ని నెలలైంది, లేక ఎన్ని సంవత్సరములైంది? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ 1953 వ సంవత్సరం మార్చి 12 వ తేదీన ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఈ representation చేరినదండీ.”

*** 154 Q.—**

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question will be taken up tomorrow.”

Nominations to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee.

*** 155 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was made in the beginning of 1947 against the nomination of members to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee and the Market Committees in the State other than the Guntur Market Committee; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Some representations were received about the middle of 1947 in regard to the nomination of members to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee and certain other Market Committees.

24th March 1953]

“(b) After carefully considering all these representations the Government nominated to the Committees such persons as they considered most suitable.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ 1947 కు పూర్వము ఈ మార్కెటు కమిటీలలో ప్రధానంగా ఒకరినికంటె ఎక్కువ nominate చేయకూడదని చెప్పి Advisor ప్రభుత్వము కాలములో ఉన్నటువంటి దానిని గూర్చి, ముగ్గురుమంది సభ్యులను nominate చేసేటటువంటి వద్దతిని ప్రవేశపెట్టడం సకమం కాదు. గనుక దీనిని ప్రశ్నించబడినా ఆ అని మంత్రిగారిని అడుగుచున్నాను. ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Under Section 6 (4) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, the Government may appoint to every Market Committee such number of members as they think fit not exceeding the number of members to be elected.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఆయ్యా, ఇప్పుడు మీరు ఒక G. O. లో ఒక నెక్స్టు చూపించారు. ఆ నెక్స్టు ప్రకారం, nominate చేయవలసిన సంఖ్య వివరంగా లేదు. ఎంతమందిని కావలసినదో అంతమందిని వేసుకోవచ్చు. ఆ అధికారము ప్రభుత్వము చేతుల్లోనే ఉన్నది. అయితే ఎత్తక్షణ అయిన తరువాత, అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి వారు రాలేక పోయినందులకు, అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి వారు వచ్చేందుకు వీలుగా, అప్పుడు ఒక సభ్యుడు అని ఉంటే, ఇప్పుడు ముగ్గురిని nominate చేయవలసిందిగా చేసి ఆ విధంగా G.O. ను మార్చడం జరిగిందనే విషయము నిజమేనా? ఆ G. O. మార్చిన తారీకును తెలిపితే, వివరంగా విషయము అర్థమవుతుంది. ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There is no change in the Government Order at all. The Government Order provides for nomination of members to these committees but their number should not exceed the number of elected members. The number of elected members is seven and Government have nominated only three.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the question has not been answered at all. It could have been answered in just half a second. The point is that only one Member was nominated previously and now three people have been nominated after the elections.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This discrepancy would not have arisen if the whole thing had been put in English in the first instance.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ ఆయ్యా, నాశ్రద్ధకు మంత్రిగారు సమాధానము చెప్పలేదు. ”

Direct recruitment of District Munsifs.

* 156 Q.—**SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any direct recruitment of District Munsifs in November 1952;

(b) if so, how many were recruited;

24th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ They take an equal chance with the others at the time of recruitment at the hands of the Service Commission.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ Sir, do these temporary appointments give them a preferential right for regularising their appointments? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, I submit that they have an equal right with the others.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to restrict the selection of candidates only to the advocates practising at the district headquarters? ” 9-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Certainly not. All advocates, if they are otherwise eligible, are eligible to be selected.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that 15 District Munsifs have been recruited on a temporary basis, may I know whether there is any Harijan candidate who has been recruited as a District Munsif? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I am not now in a position to say anything regarding the number of Harijans and people of other classes that have been recruited as District Munsifs.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Does the Hon. Minister for Law realize that if the selection of District Munsifs is left to the High Court, the latter has a tendency to select its own personnel working in the High Court and does not give any preferential treatment to the Members of the Bar? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ That question does not arise, Sir. It is purely a temporary arrangement and the Public Service Commission along with the High Court sits and selects the candidates.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time is over and the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

Gruel centres in Cuddapah district.

* 157 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gruel centres that were opened during distress in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah district; and

(b) whether any of the gruel centres have been closed recently; if so, when and how many in each taluk and the reason for closing?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The number of gruel centres that were opened during distress in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah district was 38 and 29, respectively.

“ (b) Thirty-four gruel centres in Badvel taluk and 29 in Sidhout taluk were closed between November 1952 and

[24th March 1953

February 1953. The centres were closed due to improved seasonal conditions, availability of labour in agricultural operations and the consequential fall in the attendance at the centres."

Grant of subsistence loans in Cuddapah district.

* 158 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether subsistence loans are being issued in any taluk in Cuddapah district; and

(b) if not, the reasons for stopping them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No.

“(b) The grant of subsistence loans is not necessary at present in any part of the Cuddapah district as all persons in need of relief will be engaged at the relief works.”

Question No. 159 postponed for answer on 25th March 1953.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

(1) DEMAND XXII—HARIJAN UPLIFT—cont.

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“On a point of order, Sir, అధ్యక్ష, నేను ఒక Short Notice question పంపించేను. క్రిష్ణా రాష్ట్ర లో టురు బ్రిడ్జిగురించి ప్రభుత్వం ఒక ప్రకటన చేసింది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు మాకు estimates రాలేదు అన్నారు. ఆసలు విషయమేమిటో ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పవలసి ఉంది.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“What the hon. Member is saying is not a point of order. He can come to my Chamber where I will refer to the connected papers and let him know what the position is.”

*SRI K. SANTHAPPA :—“అధ్యక్ష, హరిజన డిమాండులైన మాట్లాడడానికి నాకు అవకాశం ఇచ్చినందుకు నా కృతజ్ఞత తెలియచేస్తున్నాను. మహాత్మా గాంధీగారు హరిజనులగురించి హరిజన దేవాలయప్రవేశ వట్టం చేసినారు. అధికారుల నిర్లక్ష్యంవల్ల అది బూజుపట్టుచున్నది. ప్రతి నెల 30 వ తేదిన హరిజన దినము జరుపవలెనని ఉందిగాని నిజముగా జరుపకుండా అధికారులు దొంగ రిపోర్టులు పంపిస్తున్నారు. గ్రామాలకు వచ్చే అధికారులు మంత్రులు మా హరిజనుల ఇండ్లను చూడడంలేదు. ట్రావలర్సు బంగాళాలో దిగి వారిపనులు చూసుకొనిపోతున్నారు. అదిగాక హరిజనులకు ఈ ఏడు 120 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెడతామని చెప్పారు. అందులో కొంత మొత్తం మాత్రమే ఆడిటుచేశారు, ఇది చాలా అన్యాయంగా ఉంది.

24th March 1953] [Sri K. Santhappa]

“అదియనుగాక పోయిన సంవత్సరం కళ్యాణదుర్గం తాలూకాలో నీటివసతిగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు మాకు ఏమీ ఖర్చు చేయలేదు. మా తాలూకాలో వెట్టి తలారి తాలూకు ఆఫీసుకు వెళ్లడానికి 40 మైళ్లు నడచి వెళ్లవలసివస్తున్నది. వారికి కనీసము రోజుకు 2 రూపాయలైనా ఇవ్వకుండా ప్రభుత్వం వారు చాలా అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు.

“అదియనుగాక మా అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో 19 హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వం వాటికి గ్రాంటులు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఇచ్చే కొంత మొత్తముకూడా సకాలములో రాక కష్టంగా ఉంది. మా రాయలసీమలో విద్య చాలా వెనుకబడియింది. మా హాస్టల్స్ కు ఎక్కువగా గ్రాంటులు ఇవ్వాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“అదియనుగాక మా కళ్యాణదుర్గం తాలూకాలో జీవనదులు లేవు. కొండ దేశము : (1) మలయనూరు, (2) నిజవల్లి, (3) కుందుర్తి, (4) కంబూరు, (5) రాళ్ల అనంతపురము, (6) ములకలేడు, (7) శెట్టూరు, (8) యరకుకెర, (9) బ్రహ్మసంధరము మొదలైన చెరువులునిండును. మొదలైన గ్రామాలకు నీటి సదుపాయములు లేవు. వేదావతినిది దానికి ఒక ప్రాజెక్టు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తే గ్రామాలకు నీరు లభిస్తుంది. శెరువులు అన్నీ నిండి మెట్టభూములుకూడా బాగుపడి కరువు వాధలు తగ్గును.

“అదియనుగాక హరిజనులు ఇండ్లకు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. ఇండ్లు ఉండుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్థలము ఇవ్వనందున చాలా అగచాట్లుగా ఉంది. అర్జీలు పెట్టుకున్నా ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించడంలేదు.

“బంజరు భూములలో black list తయారుచేసినారు. 500, 600 ఎకరాలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న రైతులకు ఇస్తున్నారు. డి.సి. land కూడా మాకు దక్కకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. దానికి నిదర్శనము అనంతపురం తాలూకా (1) తలగాజుపల్లి, (2) పాపంపల్లి, (3) బూదేడు గ్రామాలలో ధనికవర్గంవారు ఆక్రమించుకుని కోర్టు ఉత్తర్వులనుకూడా ధిక్కరించుచూ వారు వదలడంలేదు. ఆ భూములకు మాకు పట్టాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు చూడాలి. చావులవిషయంలో బహుకష్టంగా ఉంది. త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు గ్రాంటులు యిచ్చి చావులను త్రవ్వించాలని నా కోరిక. హరిజన Welfare Department లో ఉద్యోగాలు సాధారణముగా హరిజనులగురించి పనిచేసేవారికి ఇవ్వవలెను. రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్లుగాను, గుమస్తాలీగాను, ఆఫీసర్లుగాను హరిజనులను తీసుకోవలయును.

“అదియనుగాక హరిజన Department లేబరు స్కూళ్లలో పిల్లలకు ఉచితముగా భోజనము ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇదేమాదిరిగా డిప్టీ క్లబ్ బోర్డు స్కూళ్ల నందు వదుపు విద్యార్థులకు భోజనము ఉచితముగా పెట్టునట్లు ఏర్పాటుచేయవలయును.”

* SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നു ഹരിജൻ വെൽഫെയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുല്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഖ്യയാണ്. ഇതിന്നുവേണ്ടി വലിയ ഒരു സംഖ്യ വകയിരുത്തേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ, ഇന്നു വകയിരുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യ കുറവായിരുന്നു. സർ, ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും അകീർത്തികളായിരുന്ന ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗമാണ് നായാടികൾ. ഈ നായാടികൾ ലെബർലിബറാണ് ഭൂരിപക്ഷമുള്ളത്. ഈ നായാടികൾക്കു ഇന്നും യാതൊരു വൊതുസ്ഥലത്തും മറ്റുള്ളവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും പ്രവേശിക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അവരെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ജോലിക്കുപോലും ആരും വിളിക്കുന്നില്ല. അവർ ജോലിക്കുപോകുന്നില്ല. അവർ ഇന്നു കാട്ടിലും വയലിന്റെ വക്കിലും തെങ്ങിന്റെ മേമ്പയിലും

മറ്റൊരുകാരാണ് ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നത്. ഈ നായാടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ 800 ക. മാത്രമാണ് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ പണത്തിൽ 300 രൂപയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി മലബാറിൽ അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി കലവക്കോട്ട് മാത്രമാണ് ചെലവഴിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ നായാടികൾ കടവനാട്ട്, വെളിയൻകോയ്, എടക്കയ്ക്കൽ, മണലാകുന്ന്, ഏങ്ങഞ്ചിയാർ, കോലച്ചയ്, നന്നംമുക്ക് എന്നീ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും താമസിച്ചിരുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ പണത്തിൽനിന്നു ഇവർക്ക് യന്ത്രസാധനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കടവനാട്ട് മാത്രം നായാടികൾക്കു കഞ്ഞിവെച്ചു പാരാനും, പുരമേലയിനം മറ്റൊരുകാരെ റൂറുറൂപ്പിക കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അവരുടേറ്റി കടവനാട്ട് പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്തിരുന്നവർക്ക് ശമ്പളത്തിനും, ബാക്കി അവരുടേറ്റി കൊണ്ടാണ് പുരമേലയും മറ്റും നടത്തുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്ന രായാൽ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ മുട്ടന്നാട്ട് പോകുക എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ചോദിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ളത്. ഈ സംഖ്യയെന്നയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ളതല്ല. ഇതു തക്കർ ബാപ്പാ ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഹരിജന സേവാസംഘം മുഖേനയാണ് ചെലവഴിക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നു. ഗാന്ധി സ്തൂപം ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു ഏറ്റിയുന്നത്. സാർ, ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ധാരാളം തരിശ്സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു നായാടികൾക്കു താമസിക്കുവാനും തൃക്കിയെടുവാനും വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു താമസിക്കുവാനും തൃക്കിയെടുവാനുമുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അവർക്കു അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുവാനും തൃക്കിയെടുവാനും കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയുവാൻ ഉള്ളത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മറ്റു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമ്പോക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തൃക്കിയെടുവാനും കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു നിയമം ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള പുറമ്പോക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പുറമ്പോക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ജന്മിമാർക്കും മുതലാളിമാർക്കും വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. സാർ, മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കണ്ടാലും കിടക്കിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വരമാനം മാത്രമാണ്. 1952 ൽ ഹരിജന സേവാസംഘങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഇവർക്കു കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 26 ആണ്. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞതിൽ രണ്ടു മാസമാകുമ്പോഴേക്കും ഈ കഴിപ്പിൽ കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 25 ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് 1953 ൽ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ കഴിപ്പിൽ കേസുകളുടെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്നു തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിൽ നാരായണ എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ഹരിജൻ സ്ത്രീയെ പ്രസവിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്ന അവസ്ഥയിൽ ഒരു ചോരക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു പുറത്തേക്കു ആളിൻ തള്ളിവിട്ടതായി ഒരു സാക്ഷ്യമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെ പല ദിക്കുകളിലും കിടക്കിട്ടിരിക്കുകയും മറ്റു മർദ്ദങ്ങളും ഇന്നു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“అధ్యక్ష, బడ్జెటు నెషనులో పోయిన సంవత్సరం

కూడా అందరు సభ్యులు తమతమ నియోజకవర్గాలలో హరిజనుల బాధలను మనవిచేస్తూ వచ్చారు. అయితే మొత్తం ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో జనాభా 49,840,564 అందులో హరిజనులు 8,152,226. అసగా సుమారు ఒక కోటి ఉన్నారు. ఇంత జనాభా ఉండినా వారు కూడు, గుడ్లకు చాలా అవస్థలు పడవలసివస్తున్నది. మనరాష్ట్రం ముఖ్యముగా వ్యవసాయక రాష్ట్రం. మనకు రావలసిన ఆదాయము అంతటిలో 2/3 వంతు వ్యవసాయకూలీల ద్వారానే వస్తుంది. కాని వారికి కట్టడానికి గుడ్ల, తినడానికి తిండి లేకుండా ఉంది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ జాతిని బాగుచెయ్యడానికి మినిస్ట్రీలో ఏమీ చెయ్యడంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నదని చెప్పాలి. చట్టములు మాత్రం చేస్తున్నారు. అంటరానితనము ఉండకూడదని, అది క్రిమినలు అనికూడా అన్నారు. ఇది పట్టి చెత్తకాగితాల మాదిరిగా ఉంది ప్రస్తుతం. గ్రామాలలో నూతులపద్ధి నీర్లు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. Social Disabilities Act, Temple Entry Act ఉన్నాయిగాని ఇవి Propaganda కు మాత్రమే ఎఫెక్టులొనికి తీసుకొనిరావడంలేదు. ఇంకొక ముఖ్య విషయం లోగడ హరిజనులు అనే పదములేనపుడు మాలమాదిగ అని ఉండేది. వారే అస్సలు శ్మశ్శులుగా ఉండేవారు. ఈ నాడు హరిజనులని దేశం మొత్తంమీద పేరు పెట్టడంతో

All India Untouchables గా పయ్యారు అయింది. అందుచేత జరుగుతున్న ఆన్యాయాలను అరికట్టలేక పోతున్నాము. హరిజనులు economic గాను social గాను బాధలు పడుతున్నారని రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములో ఉంది.

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“కళిదిండి గ్రామంలో నువ్వారు 500 ఎకరాల భూమి ఎకరా రూ 15 లు
ధరకు స్వాధీనపడింది. ఇది ఎంత వాద్యతారహితముగా జరిగిందో చూడండి. ఇది
ఎంత అన్యాయమో ప్రభుత్వానికి మననిచ్చేస్తున్నాను.”

* **SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM** :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த ஹரிஜன மானிய விவாதத்தைப்பற்றி சென்ற வருஷம் விவாதம் நடந்தபோதும் கூட Backward community-க்காக தனிக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவந்தும், இன்னும் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி வற்புறுத்தி வந்தும் கூட சர்க்கார் இது வரையில் எதுவும் கவனிக்காதிருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் நிறைய இருக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது நூற்றுக்கு 75 பேர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்தான். இவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் விவசாயத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பயிர்த் தொழில் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் உழைத்து உழைத்து உடல் குன்றி இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர, அவர்கள் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் கொஞ்சம்கூட உயர்

[24th March 1953

* SRI SRUNGARAM :—“ ఆధ్యాత్మిక, సూత్రపట్టప్రకారం మేము ప్రతినిధులమే. అయితే ప్రజలకుగాని దిక్కులేని హాజరులకు మేము ఏమీ చెయ్యలేకపోతున్నాము. హరిజనులకు జరుగవలసిన సదుపాయములలో చాలా అవకాశములు

[Sri A. Aiyyanar]

[24th March 1953]

ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஸ்தானமே கிடையாது. உதாரணமாக பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் இருக்கிறது. அதில் ஒரு ஸ்தானம் கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் படவில்லை. இது வரையிலும் ஒரு ஹரிஜனனாவது கமிஷனராக இருந்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கமிட்டிகளிலும் Endowment கமிட்டிகளிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை கமிஷனராகவும் டிபுடி கமிஷனராகவும் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் எங்கு சென்று பார்த்தாலும் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்கள் பயிற்சிபெறுவதற்கு இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகவே இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒரு Harijan Welfare Training School அவசியம் ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக போலீசுக்கு enlist பண்ணும்போது மூன்றாவது பாரம் பாஸ் பண்ணி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஏராளமான பேர்களுக்கு படிக்க வசதியில்லாமலிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு போலீசில் தேர்தல் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு மூன்றாவது பாரம் பாசாகாவிட்டாலும்கூட, அவர்களை போலீசில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் நடந்த போலீஸ் ஸ்டைடரிக்கிள்கூட சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்கள் வேலையின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தப்பிதம் பண்ணி இருந்தாலும்கூட நாளது வரையில் அனுபவித்த கஷ்டத்தையே அவர்களுக்கு தண்டனையாகக் கருதி அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை கொடுத்து மறுபடியும் அவர்களை வேலைக்கு சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு நிலம் தேடி, அதைப் பண்படுத்தி வெள்ளாண்மை செய்து வருவதை சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் பரிமுதல் செய்தும், தண்டை தீரவை விதித்தும் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை அந்த நிலங்களைவிட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தி விட்டு வேறு யாருக்கும் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அநேகம் புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை திருப்பித் தருவதன் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கெங்கே ஹரிஜன வாசஸ்தலங்களில் 200 அல்லது 300 வீடுகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, அங்கெல்லாம் ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் அமைத்து, அதன் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்டோர்கள் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுத்து அவர்களை பொருளாதாரத்தில் அபிவிருத்தியடையும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். உடனடியாக ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பேரில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து பலவித முன்னேற்றத்தைச் செய்து வருவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்காரை பாராட்டி என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-1
a.m.

* SRI A. AYYARU :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைப்பற்றி நான் சில விவரங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது நமது மாகாணத்தில் பெருவாரியான ஹரிஜன மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படுகிற கஷ்டத்தை நம் அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவரும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது மாகாணத்தில் பெருவாரியாக நூறுக்கு 75 பேர்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்சநஞ்சமல்ல. அவர்கள் உடுக்க உடையின்றி, உண்ண உணவு இன்றி குடியிருக்க வீடின்றி ரொம்பவும் இன்னல்கள் அடைந்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். மேலும் திருச்சி ஜில்லா, உடையார்பாளையம் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் குடியிருக்க வசதி இல்லாமலும் உணவு இல்லாமலும் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது எமது தொகுதியில் ஒரு மூட்டை நெல் ரூ. 30 என்று விற்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு இந்தசமயம் அரசாங்கம் நிவாரணக் கடைகளைக் அங்கங்கேயுள்ள

24th March 1953]

[Sri A. Aiyiyaru]

கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தின ஸொழிய அவர்கள் பிழைப்பதற்கு வழி வேறு காண முடியாது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் அங்கங்குள்ள கிராமங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை அமைக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு அங்குள்ள லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுமூலம் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் அதிகமாக திறந்து வைத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவார்கள் என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மேலும் எமது தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள் படித்து முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு அங்கேயே கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எமது தாலுகா பூராவும் மானம் பார்த்த சீமை. அங்கு 5, 6 ஆண்டுகளாக மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அங்கே ஆனங்களுக்குக் குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு கிரார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் நீர்பாசன வசதிகளுக்காக ஒரு குளத்தையோ கிணற்றையோ அவர்களுக்கு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்களுக்குக் குடிப்பதற்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் படிக்கக்கூடிய உயர்நிலை பள்ளிகளில் எக்ஸல்சிப்புகள் கொடுக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் தடைசெய்து வருகிறார்கள். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்துவரும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைவாக இருந்தும் குறிப்பிட்ட தேதியில் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமடைகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்கங்கே உள்ள ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, குறிப்பிட்ட தேதியில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக அரசாங்கம் உத்திரவிடவேண்டும். இத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இதர ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்யும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எமது தொகுதியில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருப்புக்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் நெருக்கடியான இடங்களில் குடியிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அநேகம் மகஜர்கள் அனுப்பியும் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைத் தீர்க்க முன்வரமாட்டேன் என்கின்றார்கள். ஆகையினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பு வசதிக்காக வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசாங்கத்தில் செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிலம் இல்லாத ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் நிலங்களை வாடம் குத்தைக்கு கேட்டால் வசதியில்லை என்று அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று மறுத்தவருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு கடன் உதவி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்றைய விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு, குறிப்பாக மிகப் பெரும்பாலோருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாததால் நான் தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு உங்கள் அனுமதியைக் கோருகின்றேன்.

“நேற்றையதினமும், இன்றையதினமும் நடந்த இந்த ஹரிஜன இலாகா கோரிக்கை மானியத்தின்மீது பேசிய பலதரப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு பல வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துவதற்காகவே நீண்ட நெடு காலமாக சர்க்காரில் ஒரு தனி இலாக்கா இதற்காக தனியாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்படித் தனியாக இயங்கி வரும் ஹரிஜன சேக்மநல அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா, பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாக ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்திலும் கூட லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று இயங்கி வந்த இலாகா, இந்தக் காரியத்தைத்தான் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. சுமார் ஐம்பது வருஷங்களாக அவர்களது முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக பிரத்தியேக கவனம் செலுத்தியபோதிலும்கூட, அதற்காக சர்க்காரில் ஒரு தனி இலாக்கா இயங்கி வந்தபோதிலும்கூட இன்னும் பல குறைபாடுகள் இருந்து கொண்டேதான் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பொருளாதாரத்தையிலும் சரி, சமுதாயத் துறையிலும் சரி, கல்வித் துறையிலும் சரி அவர்களது குறைபாடுகள் எதுவும் நீக்கப்படவில்லை. முன்பு இருந்த தன்மையே இப்பொழுதும் நீடித்துக்கொண்டு

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[24th March 1953]

வருகிறதென்றால் அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்னவென்று சபையிலுள்ள நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்தப் பிரச்னையை நாம் கவனிக்கும்போது ஏதோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்ற மனித காரணம் மனோபாவத்துடன் இதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. இன்றையதினம் சமுதாயத் துறையில் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஒரு புறமிருக்க, இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்து விடுவதற்கு இல்லை. அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது வாஸ்தவம். இப்படி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை, இன்னல்களை, தடைகளை நீக்குவதற்காகவென்று நாம் சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் மாத்திரம் போதுமா? உண்மையில் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆலயப்பிரவேசச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு தான் வந்திருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் பல பல உரிமைகளை அவர்கள் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அனுபவிக்க பல ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறோம். இதை யாரும் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட உரிமைகளை அவர்களுக்கு நாம் வழங்கிய போதிலும்கூட நடைமுறையில் அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நிறைவேற்றுவதில் பல இடையூறுகள் இருக்கின்றன, பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களைப் போலவே, சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கின்றார்கள். இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் தான் என்ன என்பதைத்தான் சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்றைய தினம் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றால் ஒரு கிராமப் பொதுக் கிணற்றில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் யாரும் தண்ணீர் எடுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சட்டம் அனுமதிக்கிறது. அதை நான் இல்லையென்று சொல்லவில்லை. சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக தடை எதுவும் இல்லையே தவிர, ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் இந்தத் தடை இருந்துகொண்டதான் இருக்கிறது. தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் யாரும் இன்றையதினம் ஆலயத்திற்குள்ளும் செல்ல அனுமதிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் சமுதாயத்தில் இன்றையதினம் மேல் தட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்வித் துறையிலும், பொருளாதாரத்துறையிலும் முதற்படியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள்தான் அரசாங்கத்தார் போட்டிருக்கும் சட்டங்கள் நடைமுறையில் நடக்கமுடியாதபடி தடைபோட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் இன்றையதினம் மேற்படியிலேயே இருந்து கொண்டு மிகவும் கீழ்த்தரமான மக்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைகளை, சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அந்தஸ்தை அனுபவிக்கமுடியாதபடி செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதைத்தான் வாழ்க்கையில் நாம் நேரடியாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரச்னையை நாம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் பார்ப்போமேயானால் இந்தப் பிரச்னையைத் தீர்க்க நம்மால் இதற்கு எந்த விதமான பரிகாரத்தையும் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாது. சென்ற காலத்திலும் சரி, சமீப காலத்திலும் சரி இந்தப் பிரச்னையை அணுகி இதைத் தீர்க்க முயன்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும், சர்க்காரையும் உள்ளிட்டு, இதை மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன்தான், ‘ஏதோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சமுதாயத்துறையில் மேல் படியிலுள்ளவர்கள் உதவவேண்டும், அவர்களை கைதூக்கிவிட எல்லோரும் முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக’ பிரசாரம் செய்தார்களே தவிர இதில் திட்டவட்டமாக, அவர்கள் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அந்தஸ்தை உயர்த்த, அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு சரியான வழியில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லைவென்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தியும் கூட மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன்தான் இந்தப் பிரச்னையை அணுகினார். ஆனால் இந்த

24th March 1953] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

* சமுதாயத்தில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்கள்? யார் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருக்கும் இடம், கௌரவம் என்ன? என்பதை யாரும் சரியாக திட்டவாட்டமாக எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முன் வரவில்லை. நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், அந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டினுடைய பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் உணவுப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அது ஹரிஜனங்கள் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டின் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய அடிப்படை உழைப்பு இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தின் அடிப்படையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஹரிஜனமக்களின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. இதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“இந்த நாட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் அனேகமாக நூற்றுக்குத் தொண்ணூறு பேர்களுக்கு மேல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயத் தொழிலில்தான் ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பண்ணை அடிமைகளாக இருக்கலாம். அல்லது வேறு வகையில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் கூலி ஆட்களாக இருக்கலாம். குறிப்பாக மற்ற சமூகத்தாரால் மிகவும் மோசமான வேலைகள் எது என்று கருதப்படுகிறதோ அந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் செய்பவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். குறிப்பாக சுகாதாரம் நாட்டில் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், நோய்நொடிகள் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களை அணுகாமல் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அந்த வேலைகளை எல்லாம் கவனித்து வருகின்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் தோட்டிகளாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் எல்லாம் நமது ஹரிஜனத் தோழர்கள் தான், ஹரிஜனத் தாய்மார்கள்தான். அவர்களை எல்லாம் இந்த சமுதாயம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாகக் கருதலாம். ஆனால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் வேலைகளை ஓரிரு நாட்களுக்கு நிறுத்தி வைத்தார்களானால் இந்த சமுதாயம் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்திற்கு உள்ளாக நேரிடுமென்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதுமில்லை. அதேபோன்று நகர்புறங்களில் தோல் வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்போர்கள் எல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். இப்படியாக சமுதாயத்திலுள்ள முக்கியமான தொழில்களில் எல்லாம் ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தையே சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கும்பொழுது இந்தப் பிரச்சினைய அணுகும்பொழுது ஏன் மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக இருக்கும் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தார் ஏன் இப்படி மற்ற சமுதாயத்தாரிடம் அவர்கள் சமுதாயத்தின்மீது கருணை செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று பிச்சை கேட்பது போல கெஞ்ச வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதை முக்கியமாக ஹரிஜனத் தலைவர்களே சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனத்தலைவர்களும் சரி, சபையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, தங்கள் சமுதாயம் இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தில் வகித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஸ்தானத்தை சூர்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை வளப்படுத்தும் ஒரு உன்னதமான தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தங்கள் சமுதாய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு, மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்தை விரித்து வேறு எந்த வழியில் இன்றையதினம் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“இன்றையதினம் எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருந்து பேசியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்கள் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் டிபுடி கலைட்டர்களாக வரவேண்டும். தாசில்தார் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரவேண்டும். அரசாங்க கெஜெட் உத்தியோகத்தில் நிறையப் பேர்கள் இருப்பதோடு மற்ற எல்லாத் துறையிலும், அரசாங்க எல்லா இலாக்காவிலும் வேலைக்கு வரும்படியாக சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்றேதான் பேசினார்கள். இவைகளும் அவசியம் தான். இவர்கள் எல்லாம் அப்படி வரக்கூடாதென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நீண்ட நெடுங்காலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாக சமுதாயத்திலே கருதப்பட்டு, எல்லோராலும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்த அந்த சமுதாயத்திலிருந்து சிலர் உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அரசாங்கத்தில் நல்ல பதவியை வகிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களுடைய

10-20
a.m.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[24th March 1953]

எண்ணத்தில் ஒரு புத்துணர்ச்சி, அவர்களுடைய எண்ணத்தில் ஒரு கர்வம் தானே ஏற்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் மற்றவர்களைப்போல தலை நிமிர்ந்து நடக்க ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள்.* ஆகவே அந்த அளவுக்கு இந்த பிரச்சனையில் வெற்றி கிடைக்கும் தவிர இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் மிகப் பெருவாரியான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இதனால் என்ன பயன் ஏற்படுமென்றுதான் நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே பெருவாரியான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நிலைமை உயரவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு இன்றைதினம் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருந்துவரும் அந்தஸ்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டும். இந்த திருஷ்டியுடன்தான் நாம் இப்பிரச்சனையை அணுகவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்மையான நிவாரணம் கிடைக்குமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் கிராமங்களில் வசிப்பவர்கள் பண்ணையாட்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் விவசாயத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இவர்களுக்கு கோவில்களைத் திறந்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் இவர்கள் பிரச்சனைகள் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்து விடப்போகிறதா? ஒரு நாளும் தீராது. உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு ஒரு அக்கிரஹாரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அந்த அக்கிரஹாரத்தில் ஒரு பண்ணை அடிமை ஹரிஜனன் சென்றால் நிச்சயமாக அவனை உதைப்பார்கள். ஆனால்—மன்னிக்கவேண்டும்—நமது சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் சென்றார்கள் என்றால் அவருக்கு அக்கிரஹாரத்தில் பிரமாதமான வரவேற்பு கிடைக்கும். அவரை உதைக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பதிலாக வரவேற்புப் பத்திரம் வாசித்தனிக்கப்படும். இவர் அப்பால் சென்றபின் பிராயச்சித்தமோ, புண்ணியாகவாசனமோ பண்ணிக்கொண்டாலும் பண்ணிக்கொள்வார்களே தவிர இவரை வரக்கூடாதென்று யாரும் தடை செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஏன்? இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் நமது சபாநாயகரின் அந்தஸ்து, கல்வித்துறையிலும், குறிப்பாக அதைவிட பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் உயர்ந்திருப்பதுதான். ஆகவே இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தில் எவன் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முதற்படியில் வாழ்கின்றானோ அவனைக் கண்டு சமுதாயம் நடுங்குகிறது. அவனுக்கு எதிராக தடை விதிக்க தயங்குகிறது. பயப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இவன் ஹரிஜன், இவனுக்கு நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் உதவி செய்யுங்கள் என்பதாக மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டுமோ விரித்துக் கொண்டு தலை வணங்கிச் செல்வதை விட்டு நமது ஹரிஜனத்தோழர்கள் இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்கள் வசிக்கின்ற அந்தஸ்தை என்வரி தங்களைப் பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் செய்து கொள்ள பாடுபடுவார்களேயானால் இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை ஒரே நாளில் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த அடிப்படை கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு இதுகாறும் யாரும் இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை அணுகாததினால் தான் 50 வருஷங்களாக இந்தத் துறையில் முயன்று வந்தும் கூட இன்றைய தினம் வரை எவ்விதமான முன்னேற்றமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இந்தப் பிரச்சனைக்கு சரியான ஒரு பரிசாரம் காண்பதற்கு கிராமத்தில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜன விவசாய மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரவும், பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவும், வழி செய்யும் வகையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களுக்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். இன்றைக்கு தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை நிலமற்ற ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. குடியிருப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன என்றெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் சொல்லுகின்றது. ஆனால் குடியிருப்பதற்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கூட வழங்காது மிராசுதார்களின் தயவை நோக்கி, அவர்களுடைய கருணையின்மேல் அவர்கள் நிலத்தில் இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் வரையிலும் இந்த மிராசுதாருக்கும், அவர் பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனனுக்கும் இடையிலே

[24th March 1953] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

நிலவிலரும் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மையை நம்மால் எவ்வளவு வருஷம் ஆனாலும் போக்க முடியுமா என்பதைத்தான் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்கின்ற ஹரிஜனன் மிராசுதாருக்கு விரோதமாக எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்தாலும் அவன் உடனடியாக மனையிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுவான். அவன் வீடுகள் பிரிக்கப்படுமென்ற நிலைமை நீடித்திருக்கும்பொழுது எப்படி இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் அவனுடைய நிலைமை, அவனைச் சேர்த்தவர்களுடைய நிலைமை, அவன் சமூகத்தினுடைய நிலைமை உயர்த்தப்படுமென்று கேட்க நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையான முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படும்படி செய்ய விரும்பினால், உடனடியாக சேரியில் வசிப்பவர்களின் மனைகளையெல்லாம் அது வேறு யாருக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருந்தாலும் கூட ஆங்காங்கே பல வருஷங்களாக வசித்து வருகின்ற ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் சொந்த உடமையாக்க இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் பெரும்பான்மையான ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு நாம் நன்மை செய்தவர்களாக ஆவோம்.

“அதேபோன்று புறம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தர்காஸ்து நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தியாகிகளுக்கு தர்காஸ்து நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய பிரச்சனையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அவர்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுத்த காலத்தில், நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்ய உதவியாக இருக்க 500 ரூபாய் பணமும் கொடுத்து நிலத்தையும் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் நிலத்தையும், அதைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்ய 500 ரூபாய் பணத்தையும் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட தியாகிகள் 500 ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்துக் கொண்டார்களே தவிர அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்யவேயில்லை. நான் கேட்கிறேன். அப்படி தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் ஒருக்காலும் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். இன்றையதினம் சாதாரண தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு தர்காஸ்து நிலம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களிடம் பயிரிடுவதற்கு வசதியாக ரூபாய்கள் கிடையாது. ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் மாத்திரம் கொடுத்து என்ன பிராஜனம்? அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்யாதபொழுது அந்த நிலத்தின் பட்டாவை வேறு யார் பேரிலாவது மாற்றியோ, அல்லது ஏலம் போட்டோ பிறருக்கு வழங்கப்படுவருகிறது. ஆகவே உண்மையாக இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் தியாகிகளுக்கு முன்பணம் கொடுத்து போலவே—முன்பே சொல்லிவிட்டேன்—இவர்கள் அவர்களைப்போல பணத்தை வாங்கி விவசாயம் செய்யாமல் சாப்பிட்டோடு மாட்டார்கள். ஏனென்றால் இவர்கள் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாகவே விவசாயம் செய்து வருபவர்கள் என்று. இவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் பணம் முன்னதாகக் கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக இவர்கள் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்வார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கும் உண்மையில் உதவியவர்களாக நாம் ஆவோம். ஆகவே இதுமாதிரியாக வாழ்க்கைத்துறையில் அவர்கள் நிலைமையை முன்னேற்றும் அடையச் செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டே சென்றால் இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை வெகு சுலபத்தில் நாம் தீர்த்துவிட முடியும் என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அதே போன்று சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பரம் இன்னல்களைப் பற்றி காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர், ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தாவே சொன்னார். ஏன்? ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் சம்பளத்தை அதிகம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைப்போராட்டத்தை, உரிமைப்போராட்டத்தை நடத்த பல சிளர்ச்சிகளைச் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையில், நியாயமாகச் சேரவேண்டிய ஊதியத்தை மிராசுதாருகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வராது தங்கள் உரிமைக்காக, தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்காகப் போராடும் மக்களையே நசுக்க போலீஸ் பட்டாளத்தை உபயோகித்தது என்றால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் உண்மையிலேயே முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கொஞ்சமாவது இருக்கிறதா என்று நாம் சந்தேசிக்கும்படியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த இயக்கத்திலே ஈடுபட்டுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் உரிமைகள் பாதுகாக்கப்படாமலிருக்குமேயானால் இந்த இனத்திற்காக எவ்வளவுதான் பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும்கூட அந்தச் சமூகம் ஒரு நாளும் முன்னேற முடியாது என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்கள், மற்ற இனத்தவர் வேறு, தாங்கள்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

[24th March 1953]

வேறு என்று கொண்டுள்ள அடிப்படையான எண்ணத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு, இன்றையதினம் வாழ்க்கையின், சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தட்டில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோரும் மேல்தட்டில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடியவர்களின் அந்தஸ்திற்குத் தக்கபடி தங்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று பாடுபட்டாலேயே நடைமுறையில் உண்மையான முன்னேற்றத்தை அவர்கள் வெகு சீக்கிரம் அடைந்துவிடமுடியும்.

“உண்மையில் இன்றையதினம் நடக்கின்ற நடைமுறை எப்படியிருக்கிறது? எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள்தான் இன்றையதினம் ஹரிஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைக் குறித்து வெகு வேகமாக, வெகு கடுமையாகப் பேசிறார்கள். உண்மையில் அவர்கள் சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தத்தை விரும்புகிறவர்களேயானால், உண்மையாக அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவார்களேயானால், இன்றையதினம் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அந்தச் சமூகம் பெற்றிருக்கும் உன்னத விதானத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அவர்களது உரிமைகளுக்கும், அவர்களது உடமைகளுக்கும் நடத்தக்கூற வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டத்தை இவர்கள் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டியதிருக்க அவைகளுக்கு விரோதமான எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளிலும் இவர்கள் ஈடுபடுவதின் நோக்கம் என்ன என்று தான் புரியவில்லை. எனக்குச் சந்தமமானதை என்னிடம் கொடு என்று அதிகாரத்தோடு கேட்பதை விட்டு பிறர்களிடம் சென்று என் பல்லைக்காட்டி பிச்சை கேட்க வேண்டுமென்பதை கட்சிபேதமின்றி எல்லா ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களும் யோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இது அடிப்படையான ஒரு ஜீவாதாரமான பிரச்சனை. உரிமைகளுக்காகப் போராடி அதைப்பெற்றுக் கொள்ள நடத்தும் வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டம். இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரமே ஹரிஜன மக்களின் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதை அந்த சமுதாய மக்கள் உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். இந்த நாட்டின் சுகாதார பிரச்சனை, உணவுப் பிரச்சனை, உடைப் பிரச்சனை, தோல் பிரச்சனை எல்லாம் அந்த ஹரிஜன மக்களின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். ஆகவே அப்படியாக அத்தியாவசியமான பிரச்சனைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் மூலகாரணமாயுள்ள ஒரு சமுதாயத்தார் மற்ற சமுதாயத்தாரிடம் தங்கள் நலன்களுக்கு பிச்சை கேட்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. யாசகத்திற்கு ஆள் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. தங்கள் கடமை என்ன? இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் தாங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடம் எங்கே? தங்கள் உரிமைகள் என்னென்ன இருக்கிறது? என்பதை ஆழ்ந்து யோசித்து, கட்சி பேதமின்றி எல்லா ஹரிஜனத்தலைவர்களும், ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும் தங்கள் உரிமைப் போராட்டத்தை, வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டத்தை, ஜீவாதாரப் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தத் தயாராக வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டும், அதற்கு எல்லோரும் உதவவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate which took three days last time has been finished in three hours this time. The basic problems that face us are the same. I have listened with very great respect to the various points that have been raised by the speakers. The Leader of the Opposition has chosen to-day to speak in a language which I could not follow. Therefore if I make any omissions, I hope he will not mind. During last year we made a Budget provision for Harijan uplift and backward classes to the tune of Rs. 122 lakhs and odd and the revised estimates show that the expected expenditure comes to 132 lakhs of rupees and odd. This year the expenditure on Harijan uplift plus the provision for Backward Classes which amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs come up to Rs. 1-27 crores which is an increase. This year, I may tell this to the hon. Members for their information, just to show that the general impression, that the

24th March 1953] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

financial provision is not in advance of the previous years, is not correct. It may not be sufficient. The amount provided for scholarships was only Rs. 9.93 lakhs; but then, in view of the demand for scholarships an additional sum of two lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in the course of the year to bring it up to Rs. 11.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22 lakhs and odd was provided against Rs. 20 lakhs of the previous year for boarding grants. There was thus a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs more. On account of the pressure for scholarships or rather I may say, on account of the huge pressure for scholarships, some of this amount had to be spent to meet the needs of this community. We had to make a choice and some of this amount was spent for scholarships. We were trying our best to increase the grant by ten per cent; but it was not possible to do so for all the hostels. Therefore some priorities had to be fixed, and first preference was given to the hostels in famine areas and backward areas, for Adivasis and Girls' Hostels, and then for the rest; a priority like that was made and thus the increase in grant was made. But it could not be given to the five hundred and odd hostels in the State, because our funds were exhausted.

"Many instances have come to the notice of the Government of mismanagement of subsidized hostels. This question has been engaging the anxious attention of the Government during the year. Every attempt was made in every instance of mismanagement that came to our notice, whether it be on complaint given by others or whether it be one in which the Government took the initiative, to set right the state of affairs. Government are considering the question of establishing a Harijan Hostel on their own initiative in all headquarters stations, so that the hostels may be run at lesser cost, within the scholarship paid to the students in that area. Government have also asked the authorities to admit in these hostels poor boys of other castes so that they may have the advantage of staying in that hostel and paying lesser costs. The result of this would be that within the sum we allocate we will be able to take in a large number of boys in the hostels that are proposed to be run. Difficulties have arisen because of a lot of ferment among the students. Political parties and political activities have infiltrated into the hostels, which is not at all desirable. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Members of the House belonging to various parties to leave the hostels alone and allow them to develop as places where the students should attend to their main task of study.

"Complaint has been made on the floor of the House that in one or two cases, particularly, in Palacole, a particular management allowed the students to be used in municipal elections for some propaganda. I am sorry I was not informed of this earlier. I may assure hon. Members that in every case brought to my attention, the moment it was brought to my notice, I tried my best to look into it and rectify the defect.

"Apart from the question of hostels and the manner in which the hostels are being run, the next biggest problem engaging the attention of the House and the Government is the question of Land Acquisition for house-sites. The policy of the Government has

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [24th March 1953]

been to see that Harijans are allotted house-sites and towards the cost of such acquisition six lakhs of rupees have been provided in the current year. Expenditure on land acquisition had been very negligible till recently; and only during the last two years, the expenditure for this purpose is showing signs of increase, and it is expected that the entire sum would be spent during the year. A reference to the figures of acquisition of house-sites shows that up to 1951-52, Government lands for house-sites were acquired to the tune of 672 acres in the shape of 61,000 odd house-sites assigned to Harijans. There was also acquisition of private lands of almost about that area and thereby sixty thousand sites were assigned. So the increase is considerable and almost double that in 1951-52. I am not in a position to give actual figures for this year now; but I expect that the money allotted will be completely spent. I am glad to assure the House that this year the number of acquisition proposals that have reached us and that have been sanctioned is quite large. It has also been noted that some payments made for house-sites some years ago by Harijans in various districts have not been taken into consideration. Instructions have been issued that in such cases, credit should be given to such payments and the acquisition proceedings should be proceeded with and finished without undue delay. Further, occasionally when there are withdrawals of acquisition proceedings, officers have been asked not to send their withdrawal notice, unless it is accompanied by alternative proposals for acquisition of better sites. Thus we have attempted during this year to increase grant of house-sites and lessen delays in land acquisition and to see that the money provided in the Budget is fully utilized during the year. Side by side with this, efforts have also been made to supply the Harijans for whom house-sites have been granted, but, who for want of materials could not construct houses, with the necessary building materials. For example, in Tanjore district, though 21,277 families were provided with house-sites either by assigning Government poramboke lands or by acquiring private lands, it was found that only 5,884 families could find the wherewithal to build houses, and the rest were not keen on putting up any structure. So the staff is now engaged in inducing the Harijans to put up structures on the sites granted to them; and they are also trying to make available to them some simple building materials at cheap rates.

10-40
a.m.

“ There seems to be an impression that no new hostels were started during this year. Every hon. Member naturally thinks of his constituency and his own district and perhaps may not be aware of what has happened in other districts. Therefore, I have to state that this year 38 new hostels were started altogether and here also priority was given to backward and famine areas. Out of these, about 12 hostels were started in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema. The other hostels were distributed in other districts where there were not already sufficient number of hostels. In the course of the discussion, some suggestions were made in regard to this matter. One of them is that the girls' hostels should be managed by the Women's Welfare Department or by the Government. The suggestion will be considered and I

24th March 1953] [Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

may tell the hon. Members that it is already engaging the attention of the Government. We will do what is possible in the matter of proper care of the girls' hostels. But it is a fact that the amount that we require is far in excess of the amount that we have budgeted for and are making available for educational facilities. Therefore, we are trying our best to see that those who have come up to a higher level of education are given the necessary aid when the question of selection or priority has to be settled.

“ As regards the enforcement of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, every single instance of breach that has been brought to the notice of the Government was pursued individually and it was seen that justice was done in each case. But the fact remains, Sir, that the real enforcement of this Act can be made only with a change of heart all round, with wholehearted co-operation of the people of all sections that live in the country and also with the full co-operation of all persons engaged in Government service. This is a question which affects the general moral atmosphere in our whole population and in our whole community. We cannot, at the point of legislation or penal measures, hope to achieve what should be achieved through a revolution in our hearts and minds. For instance, it was brought to our notice that some barbers in Malabar refused to serve the Harijans. It was suggested that with police aid they should be forced to cut the hair of some of these boys. Would it be practicable to compel the barbers in this manner? Would it be right? The natural and more successful course would be to go ourselves voluntarily, do the job and deprive the barbers of their income. I may tell the hon. Members that the matter was satisfactorily settled. A very enthusiastic friend of the Harijans, Swami Anand Tirth, is helping the Harijans. In this connexion, I may assure the hon. Members that he is not a politician, but one who devotes all his life to the enforcement of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. He does not allow either the Ministers or the Government or even the Chief Minister, to rest so far as this matter is concerned.

“ So far as the assignment of lands and house-sites is concerned, I admit that it is a real problem which has got to be solved. I have placed the facts as they are to-day before you. Fundamentally, it is a problem of engaging all these people in productive employment and ensuring that there is food available for everyone of them. It is a very fundamental problem which cannot be viewed from the stand point of a single community. There are many who are in the same position and may not be called by a particular name. In view of this, a legislation like the Pannaiyal Act will go a long way in trying to meet the requirements of the people belonging to this class.

“ The term of the Committees concerning the uplift of Harijans and backward classes is coming to a close with this month and these Committees will be reconstituted without any delay. But, let me assure the Members of this House that I have tried my best to get in touch with them and have tried to look into every matter that was brought to my notice at any time. I am trying

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao] [24th March 1953]

my very best to attend to all these matters. Even taking all these things into consideration, I have noticed a general dissatisfaction reflected in the whole debate. It is not due to any particular conditions or causes, but it only reveals our state of mind. Some hon. Members are not satisfied with the present condition of life in our society, which as I have already stated is due to the fundamental problem of economics. We have yet to solve this problem and when it is solved and when we spend all our energies to work together and try to increase the production of foodgrains and other elementary necessities of the people of this country, the problem of Harijan uplift will have been automatically solved. I do not wish to take more time of the House. I am very thankful to the House for the great co-operation given to me. I am also thankful to those who are keenly interested in Harijan uplift in our State. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Demand."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, I am intervening on account of the importance of the subject to which I must give due recognition by taking part in it, because many Tamil-speaking Members of the Opposition and also the Ministerial side would expect me to say something to them in Tamil. But before I do that, let me speak a few words in the language to which we are used in this House till now. What I felt during the debate is that while many true things have been expressed, many true aspirations and demands were given expression to, there is much that is lost sight of. The amount of progress that has been achieved in the matter of the removal of disabilities of the Harijans, I am afraid, has not been duly appreciated or given expression to in this House. Even if we felt about it and even if we took it for granted, it is necessary that now and then we should put on record and give expression to that feeling, just as we are legitimately giving expression to our discontent over what has not been done. In human nature, permit me, Sir, to say, pleasure is easily forgotten. Pain is a much more impressive feeling. That is why whatever sufferings we have to bear leave a much stronger feeling than whatever pleasures we enjoy. It applies to all branches of life. I remember, when I was young, the position, the status and the mental condition of the Harijans and I see now at my present age how much change has taken place. Hon. Members of this House are not all as old as myself. Some of them are very much younger. But even in their time they should have noticed that when they started life things were very much worse than they are now. Opportunities were very much less even for expression of these grievances. Now opportunities are presented for the expression and for the remedying of grievances also. How did all this come about? Is it merely of the clock running that this has come about? The clock has no living force; the clock only marks the time. Now time has elapsed and people are apt to think that by mere lapse of time changes take place. That is not so. Especially in regard to the Harijan problem in India, much is due to human effort;

10-50
a.m.

24th March 1953]

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

much that has been achieved is due to human endeavour, persistence, right thinking and moral influence more than anything else. It is during the last 40 or 50 years, if I may say so, a very great deal has been done and hon. Members on the floor of this House should not forget it, at any rate, they should remember it in the presentation of what has to be done now. They should remember what has been achieved also. I understand that Swami Sahajananda—he is not in the House now—on a previous occasion when the Governor's Address was debated upon, as well as in private conversations in lobbies, has expressed himself strongly against many things that yet remain to be done and the quantum of grievances that still remain to be remedied. I quite agree with him. But 30 years ago before the non-co-operation movement started—I wish I could speak this in Tamil but as Swami Sahajananda is not in the House now I put it in English—I sent for Swami Sahajananda when the late Gopalaswami Iyengar was Deputy Collector in South Arcot. When I told him that I was dealing with this subject of removal of untouchability and doing something for these Harijans in Salem, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar told me, 'There is Swami Sahajananda in South Arcot. Why don't you send for him? He is doing very good work.' We did send for him and he spoke to his people in Salem. So to say, I lionized him. He was a simple man then and he did not wear a cap or any shirt. He was a pure and simple Swami then. He was wearing Sanyasi robes. He had not chosen to become a politician yet. At that time I lionized him; my colleagues lionized him. I refer to that because he too knows how the days were at that time and how things are now. If hon. Members only exert psychology a little and recall to their minds all things, they will find beyond doubt, they will come to the same conclusion as I have come, that a great deal has been done and very great difficult work has been done. In our country the position of Harijans is not due to racial animosity; it is due very much to the long-standing customs whose origin we do not know. It is older than the banian trees we see spreading out even though now everybody cuts every other tree. My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, who is conversant with Tanjore affairs, knows how rice fields can be managed and that transplantation of paddy seedlings can be done easily and beautiful rice fields brought up easily. But can we transplant banian trees, coconut groves or tamarind trees? It is equally hard to change the customs in respect of social organization in India whatever may be the level and whatever may be these customs. They are very old. Yet have we not achieved a great deal? Let anyone examine the conditions with a fair mind. Have we not changed these conditions almost miraculously and entirely out of the exertion that we put into the matter? We have done much. It is not enough, but that is quite a different story. A certain amount of truthful attitude towards things helps co-operation and brings about an attitude of goodwill all round. We must remember what has been done by various people if we ask them to do more. Now I do not advise this on account of my hunger for gratitude for past services, but on account of my

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [24th March 1953]

hunger for good feeling now and for co-operation in the future. It is only if we remember one another's services, that we shall get more out of them. Somebody defined gratitude cynically as 'merely an expectation of further favours'. There is truth in it. If we want further favours and further energy, we should not forget what has been done. Let us not therefore say that nothing has been done. Because we do not remember a thing, the thing does not cease to exist. I want to recall to people's minds the amount of work that has been done. Therefore let us estimate people's character and people's further activities in terms of what has been done. Then we will be confiding in one another's work and get what we want more easily.

"Now, some hon. Members were saying the other day, I was listening, that there seemed to be a vindictive attitude in the treatment of Harijans this year. I could understand it only after thinking about it for sometime. Then, I thought, 'Well, probably these Members are referring to the accusations during election time that the Harijans voted this way or that and are alleging that therefore this Government is trying to wreak vengeance on them'. It is not the fact. We are not so foolish and the Party which this Government represents is not so foolish as to imagine that any such vindictiveness or any such retaliation will be of any use whatsoever. It is the same Party that worked for this Harijan Uplift for the last so many years. It is not likely to suddenly lose sight of the fundamental principles of action or drop its understanding of human psychology and resort to 'retaliation' which will only produce evil and which will not produce any good. But, probably some hon. Members are imagining that because they themselves remember to have done something wrong during the elections, they are afraid that retaliation may come. That is fear arising out of one's own conduct. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the facts. I have no hesitation in asking hon. Members to forget elections in respect of Harijan problems. Nobody on either side or in any group will gain anything by remembering what happened during elections and it has nothing whatsoever to do with what we have to do and ought to do in respect of Harijans. I entirely agree, Sir, with the spirit and substance of what Mr. Ramamurthi said in his Tamil address this morning that much cannot be done, very little can be done by compulsory laws. Laws can be passed only as attempts to guide and to lend lights to people to help and to indicate which way we should walk. In regard to the removal of social disabilities, laws can achieve very little. Therefore, it is no use saying, 'You have passed laws to abolish these disabilities and though some years have passed you have not yet abolished'. It is not a correct attitude to take. These are very difficult matters and we have to proceed step by step and with care. In urban areas, the laws come into effect very easily; in rural areas they take much, much more time to come into effect. Am I not aware of the difficulties of Harijans in the rural parts in the old days as well as now? Very much change has not taken place in the rural areas. I grant. I say once for all without any further debate, in the rural areas very

24th March 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

much change has not taken place either in regard to drinking water or in regard to burial grounds or burning grounds or in regard to social mixing. I grant that; but in the urban areas, much has been achieved. And it cannot remain altogether in the urban areas; it has to go and it will go, and it is bound to go into the rural areas also in course of time, and society will improve and these distinctions based on superstitious notions are bound to go and will go, and we shall do everything for their going. But what Mr. Ramamurthi pointed out and is very important is that the real problem now—because we have more or less got rid of the spiritual sanctions for social discriminations—what is now there present before us in big, black, bold characters is the economic condition of the Harijans. It is not true that man lives only by bread; it is not right to say that economic conditions alone count and nothing else. Man cannot be happy if he is socially degraded even though he may be very wealthy and therefore the removal of discriminations and distinctions is very important. Happiness is in the mind and not in the purse or in the cash chest. Therefore these distinctions should go and we should work for their going. Over and above that, however, the problems we are now faced with and brought out in the debate, are all connected with economic conditions. It is poverty that has been brought out in the debate with reference to Harijan Welfare. It is not social distinction that was mainly the subject of the debate; it is really poverty and how are we to remove that poverty? Whether it be in one class of people or in another class of people, it is the same problem. Mr. Ramamurthi killed two birds with one stroke. He desired that the attention of the Harijans should be brought to the crux of the matter, viz., economic poverty. He appealed to everyone to unite, and combine in order to try and solve that situation. Incidentally he had another thing in his mind, i.e., his party, his own programme, his methods and solution. But I do not grudge. It is the Communist plan. As an experienced person, he knows exactly what he wants should be done. Therefore, let me give a good but brief warning that in responding to Mr. Ramamurthi's appeal, let us not mix it up with the notion that the Communist programme will deliver the Harijans from their troubles and that no other programme will deliver them from their troubles. But I think I should stop there, it is not relevant now. I think, however, that Mr. Ramamurthi did not really intend to exploit Harijan poverty for party purposes and that he only kept his rear-communications clear, so that when the time comes, he should not be taken to have missed his chance—he has kept that in view. All right; but I want to explain to all, to whatever party they may belong, that this problem of Harijan poverty is not so entirely disconnected from social status. It is not an independent thing altogether. There is something relevant to poverty and the Harijan condition. I remember that when I was living in Salem, every day I used to pass through a village where there were two hamlets side by side. One was occupied by the Backward Classes to whom so much reference has been made, and the other was occupied by the Harijans. Day

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [24th March 1953]

after day and year after year I could see the progress made in both. The Backward Class people went down and down while the Harijan hamlet went up and up. The Harijans' huts became tiled, they became cleaner and men became prosperous in the Harijan village, while in the other village, things were going down. The people of the Harijan village worked hard and were thrifty. The others did not do that. They drank off whatever they earned. It is then that I felt that Prohibition should be introduced. After Prohibition was introduced, the Harijan hamlet improved even faster than before. I would ask hon. Members, if they have any doubt with regard to Prohibition, to survey the Harijan hamlets and see their present condition and see the present expenditure that is going on there; see what dress they wear, what kind of utensils they have and what kind of roofs they have over their heads—if all these things are seen, we can see that thrift accompanying the Prohibition programme has improved the condition of the Harijans. Whatever the cause, they were not trying to imitate the mill managers in Coimbatore who were trying to obtain permits for consuming foreign liquor. These poor people are glad that they could and should save money. In fact many Harijans have told me: 'What is the use of your telling me not to drink; remove that shop'—that was the cry of men, women and children who were Harijans. And hence I brought in the legislation. But I need not deal with that now; I would only say it to show that the Harijans are helping themselves, and they are assisted to help themselves, assisted to lead a better life now. We know that there is social discrimination to some extent and there is very much of poverty still. For the solution of poverty what is wanted is national activity, activity as a whole and individual activity also. But these are different matters and it is not merely on a Demand for Harijan Uplift that they can be discussed.

"Then, Sir, reference was made by Mr. Ramamurthi—I think I shall drop the Tamil programme—he referred to the manaikattu, that is to say, the huts where the poor cultivators live, dwelling sites. The dwelling-site problem in the delta areas is a difficult problem. In the delta area, where the people want to cultivate every inch of ground and where there is great competition for dwelling sites, difficult conditions prevail. It is the same thing in all delta areas, whether in the Andhra areas or in the Tanjore district. At the same time, in the larger dry areas of the country also which I am more familiar with, the worst part of the village forms the hamlet of the Harijans. Where no cultivation is ever possible even if it rains, the Harijans were allowed to live in the old days of isolation and segregation. That situation has been considerably altered now from time to time as things have progressed. There is a great deal of improvement in regard to house-sites. But the house-site problem is a very changing problem. Some people may think it is merely a question of land and building; but it is also a question of where and under whom the man has to work, of his past and future occupation. That is really complicated and will have to be tackled wisely from time to time.

24th March 1953] [Sri C. Rajagopalachari]

I only promise now on behalf of the Government this, and on behalf of any future Government, whoever it may be and whatever party it may belong to: the Harijans need not doubt that attention will not be paid to this subject. In regard to the delta area, no doubt there is much difficulty and the decision is very often between losing cultivation and giving house-sites. But no cultivation can be done unless the actual cultivators who go into the mire live somewhere. So, it has to be done and we cannot have it all one way. We must therefore give land to the Harijans, and it will be done in course of time, as things improve.

“As regards public amenities, wherever Government or local boards or other public authorities are responsible, Harijan discrimination has been completely removed whether in the hospitals or on the roads, in the trams or in the buses or in the cutcheries or in offices. It is not as it was in the old days when the man had to stand outside, with the cash he has brought and call out for shroff and the taluk office man had to go out and take it. In these days the man goes into the office and looks for a seat. There is no such thing as distinction in social status now in public places. All this has improved.

“I must wind up, Sir, with this remark. It is a warning which I give to my Harijan colleagues in the Assembly. Mere grants and subsidies and philanthropic help from outside, and especially help obtained from the Government—all these things tend to remove from men's shoulders the unremitting obligation, moment to moment to build their own progress. The idea of getting help is very sweet, just as taking honey or sugar is easy, but that does not make for wealth: Self-exertion and self-endeavour—that is the real wealth by which we have to build. Whatever help other people may give must be given in such a way that it incites and encourages self-endeavour. It should not make the recipients ask to be always coddled. I have said so on various occasions and at various times and I say it again: Talent is there buried but the thing is we must know how to take it out and the only way to bring it out is to incite, stimulate and encourage self-endeavour. Let not the Harijan boys and young men gradually get to think that they need not study or work hard. Let them not think that even if low marks are obtained, they will be able to get their admissions and they will be employed. Let it be remembered that all these concessions kill the future of the community. Concessions have to be given in the beginning but they must be gradually withdrawn. They must be made to work hard so that they will be able to realize their own capacity. It is only by that that the community as a whole will develop. If you want advantages for one's children for the immediate present, advantages for one's own nephew, we can ask for various concessions and get away with them but if you want a community to rise up and progress in the future, the people must develop self-exertion. Let us not forget this in all our debates for giving grants and concessions. Let us remember this material point that it is self-endeavour alone that will lift people up in the economic field. In regard to the spiritual and intellectual side,

11-10
p.m.

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [24th March 1953]

educational facilities are being provided and I need not catalogue those things now. The age-bar is made easy for the people of the Scheduled Classes, admissions have been made easy for them, their march to progress has been made easy. But I wonder whether it is all good. I fear sometimes it is not quite so good. Look at the Backward Classes as they are now called and the other classes that were considering themselves backward in the old days who are now called forward classes. How have they come up? They have come up because they exerted themselves and because they could not get much external assistance. This must be remembered. I think some of the so-called Backward Classes are going in for stupidity in their present cry for help. They will grow more and more backward if they seek and ask for concessions and advantages. We shall not grudge giving assistance if it is necessary for the immediate present, but they must keep in mind the necessity for self-reliance. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me time. I have really trespassed."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to be good enough to withdraw his motion in view of the discussions that we have had."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I want to say something arising out of the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that social customs are as old as the banyan tree but that they will gradually go. But may I ask him, Sir, whether drink is not as old as these customs, such as untouchability? May I ask what amount is being spent on Prohibition and what amount is spent to implement the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has no right of reply. Let him refer to Rule 63 (1) :

" A member who has moved a substantive motion (not being a cut motion on a budget, supplementary, an additional or an excess grant. . .) may speak again by way of reply."

The hon. Member has no right of reply:

The hon. Member should either withdraw the motion or I shall put it to the vote of the House."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I ask, Sir, what the amount is that has been spent for the implementation of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That will have to be elicited by way of separate questions."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Are the Government"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is still persisting in speaking. Prohibition is the greatest Harijan Uplift movement and the whole of the amount spent for it should be added up to the amount spent for Harijan Uplift."

24th March 1953] [Sri S. Vemiah]

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ In view of the discussion, I am not going to withdraw my cut motion, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 63,00,000 for Harijan Uplift under Demand XXII be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,00,000 under Demand XXII—Harijan Uplift.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be taken up as the next item for discussion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I do not think there is any objection to that being done.”

The motion was put and carried.

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.’ ”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 48,00,000 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

Though the time at my disposal is short, I wish to point out certain things so far as this item is concerned. I charge this Government with maintaining a top-heavy administration, red-tapism, wasting of public money and corruption. I will deal with all these things one by one. Regarding the maintenance of a top-heavy administration, if we go into the Budget, we can see that

[24th March 1953]

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,80,00,000 under Demand XLII—Loans and Advances by the State Government.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The next item in the Agenda.”

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) MADRAS SUPPLEMENTARY BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill ^a, 1953, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును సెలెక్ట్ కమిటీకి refer చేయవలెనని నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను :

‘ That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.’ ”

[24th March 1953] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

“ఈ చట్టం మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించినదని చెప్పటకు ఎట్టి ఆధారాలులేవు. మన ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇటువంటి చట్టాన్ని pass చేయదలచినట్లయితే రాజ్యాంగ చట్టము లోని 252 వ article ప్రకారంగాని, 249 వ article ప్రకారంగాని చేయవలసి యున్నది. ఈ విధంగా చట్టమును పాస్ చేయటానికి ఆగత్య మేమీ వివరించాలి. రాజ్యాంగ చట్టం యొక్క 7 వ షెడ్యూలు రెండవ జాబితాలోని అంశములకు సంబంధించినవరకు ఈ చట్టం మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికికూడా వర్తిస్తుందని బిల్లు తెలిపారు. ఏడవ షెడ్యూలు యొక్క రెండవ జాబితాలోని అంశములు concurrent list లోనివి. అటువంటి శరస్థితులలో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ బిల్లును ఎందువల్ల pass చేయాలో తెలుపవలసియున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా మన రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఈ బిల్లు ఏ విధంగా పనిచేస్తుంది, మన రాష్ట్రంలోని evacuee properties ఏమిటి, అవి ఎవరెవరికి సంబంధించినవి అనే విషయాలను వివరించవలసియున్నది. ఏదో ఒక Constitutional point ను cover up చేయటానికి ఈ బిల్లు ఉద్దేశించబడినదని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు చెబుతున్నారు. కాని ఆ point ఏమీ వారు సరిగా తెలియజేయలేదు. ఈ బిల్లులోని రెండవ క్లాజులో ‘so far as it relates to any matter enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, stand validated and binding as if it had been passed by the Legislature of the State of Madras’ అని ఉన్నది. ఇది యొక ఉచ్చిష్ట provision. ఈ విధంగా ఒక blank cheque ఇవ్వడం ప్రమాదకరం. మన రాష్ట్రంలో evacuee properties ఏవి ఉన్నాయి. అవి ఎవరెవరికి సంబంధించినటువంటివి అనే విషయాలు వివరంగా చెప్పనిదే ఈ బిల్లును ఆమోదించరాదని, కాబట్టి దీనిని ఒక Select Committee కి refer చేయించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member, Sri S. Vemiah, has given notice of an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Hon. the Chief Minister will reply afterwards.”

1-40
p.m.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.’

“ My object in moving this amendment is to get information regarding the evacuees’ property in our State and the number of individuals affected by it. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will give us the necessary information regarding these evacuees.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is to provide for certain legal lacunae with reference to evacuee property in India as a whole. In order to remove the constitutional difficulties the Indian Parliament would have in dealing with this subject, the Legislatures of the States in India including our own passed a resolution sometime ago which empowered Parliament to deal with this matter. Parliament had dealt with this subject and passed a certain Act. Now, after the 15th December 1952, the powers which we gave under the Constitution by our resolution ceases to have effect and not even a little change

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [24th March 1953]

could be made by Parliament after this date. Certain legal lacunae have been discovered and the Act which the Parliament passed has to be adopted by us. That is their request to us and without it the Act would be incomplete. Now, it will not do to merely pass a resolution; we have to adopt the Act as it were an Act of our Legislature. This is the reason why this Supplementary Bill has been brought before the House. It does not affect us in any other way. It does not involve any new rights or add anything to the old Act. In effect, whatever we had agreed to on the 31st August 1951 and 7th September 1951 have to be continued after 15th December 1952. I, therefore, consider that there is no object to be gained by referring it either to a Select Committee or circulating it for public opinion. I hope the House will reject these dilatory motions."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును తప్పుకుండా ఆమోదించవలసినదని, 1952 వ సం॥ డిసెంబరు 15 వ తేదీన రద్దు అయిపోయిన చట్టానికి పునర్వ్యవస్థీకరించుటకే ఇది ఉద్దేశించబడినదని ముఖ్యమంత్రి తెలియజేశారు కాని ఈ బిల్లును ఆమోదించకపోతే వచ్చే చిక్కులేమిటి, వివిధంగా మనరాష్ట్రానికి ఇది సంబంధించింది అనే విషయాన్ని వారు తెలియజేయలేదు. ఈ విషయాలు చెబుతే నేను నా amendment ను withdraw చేసుకొనేది లేనది మనవి చేస్తాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member is asking for some explanation.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“Sir, if the Hon. Chief Minister explains it, I will withdraw my amendment.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The terms of the resolution and the Constitution automatically, completely terminate the validity of the Act on the 15th December 1952. That is the position.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my amendment.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“Sir, I also beg leave to withdraw the amendment moved by me.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question is—

‘That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

24th March 1953]

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, in view of what the Hon. the Chief Minister has said that the effect of the resolution will lapse on the 15th December 1952, I think there is no point in pressing the amendment to the Preamble of which I had given notice."

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

VI.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

Notification No. 140, issued in G.O. Ms. No. 332, Home, dated the 30th January 1953, regarding exemption from the payment of motor vehicles tax of the motor car presented by the World Health Organization. [Laid under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[24th March 1953]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 137 asked by Sri K. Venkalah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th March 1953, page 142 supra.]

STATEMENT OF THE SCALES OF PAY OF THE NON-GAZETTED STAFF
IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	As in 1933. RS.	As in 1947. RS.
A. Madras General Subordinate Service.		
Monigar, Amindivi Islands	85-5/2-90-7½/2-105.	100-5-125.
Coir Superintendent, Laccadive Coir establishment.	55-5/2-70	70-5-85-3-100.
Coir Clerk, Laccadive Coir establishment.	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 ..	45-2-65-1-75.
Stamp vendors, I Grade	90	100.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, I Grade.	55	70.
Stamp vendors, II Grade	50	65.
Clerk-Draughtsmen in Collector's office.	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 ..	45-3-60-2-90.
Head Tester	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 ..	45-3-60-2-90.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, II Grade.	30-3/2-42-2/2-50 ..	40-2-50-1-65.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, III Grade.	20-2/2-24-1/2-30 ..	24-1-32-½ (A)-35.
Counters in the Stamp and Stationery office, I Grade.	19-2/2-25-1/2-30 ..	24-1-32-½ (A)-35.
Smith	19-2/2-25-1/2-30 ..	24-1-32-½ (A)-35.
Counters in the Stamp and Stationery office, II Grade.	12-17	16-½ (A)-25.
Attenders in Collector's offices ..	19-2/2-25-1/2-30 ..	24-1-32-½ (A)-35.
Bill-collectors in the Commercial Taxes Department.	23-2/2-45	30-2-50-1-55.

B. Madras Ministerial Service.

Treasurers in Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices, I Grade.	125	150.
Cash-keeper, Revenue Department ..	120	140.
Huzur Head Accountant, Revenue Department.	100	120.
Accountants, Revenue Department ..	85	115.
Taluk Head Accountants	85	115.
Taluk Sarishtadars	85	115.
Accountants, Revenue Department ..	75	110.
Cash-keepers, Revenue Department ..	75	110.
Head Clerks, I.C.S. Divisions	75	110.
First Accountant	75	110.
Huzur Treasurer	75	110.
Huzur Second Clerks	75	110.
Head Clerk, Court of Wards	75	110.
Magisterial Head Clerks	70	110.
Accountants, Revenue Department ..	70	110.
Head Clerks, non-I.C.S. Divisions ..	70	110.
Taluk Head Accountants	70	110.
Upper Division Clerks in Collector's offices.	55-5/2-70	80-3-95-5-110.
All posts of lower division clerks including Accountants, Cash-keepers, Store-keepers, Librarian, Assistant Librarians, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service—		
Mufassal	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 ..	45-3-60-2-90

(Graduates will start on Rs. 51 per month.)

24th March 1953]

As in 1933.

As in 1947.

RS.

RS.

B. Madras Ministerial Service—cont.

Lower Division Clerks for checking Guzaratti accounts in the Commercial Taxes Department.	60	..	..	..	90.
Steno-typists	30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (plus Shorthand special pay).	45—3—60—2—90 (plus Shorthand special pay).			
Typists (qualified) in the mufassal ..	30—3/2—45—2/2—55 (plus Typewriting special pay).	45—3—60—2—90 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem if they possess Higher Grade qualification).			
Typists who are not fully qualified—					
(a) Typists who are fully qualified under the General Rules for Subordinate Service but have passed the Lower Grade in Typewriting—					
Mufassal offices	30	..	..	..	45.
(b) Typists who are not qualified under the General Rules for Subordinate Service but whose Secondary School Leaving Certificates show that they took the examination on the completion of their school course up to and including Form VI and have passed the Higher Grade test in Type writing—					
Mufassal offices	30—3/2—45 (plus Type-writing special pay).	45—3—60 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem if they possess Higher Grade qualification).			
(c) Other unqualified typists who do not come under any of the above categories—					
Mufassal	19—2/2—25—1/2—30	..	24—1—32—1/2 (A)—35.		

C. Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service.

Supervisors	125—10/2—175—15/2—190.	100—5—150—10—230 (Graduates in Engineering will start on Rs. 150 per mensem).
Overseers	50—4/2—90	70—2—90—3—120.

D. Madras Revenue Subordinate Service.

Tahsildars	175—15/2—250	200—10—300.
Sarishtadars in Settlement Parties ..	175—15/2—250	200—10—300.
Additional First-class Magistrates ..	250	300.
Deputy Tahsildars	125—10/2—175	150—5—200.
Supervisors in Settlement Parties ..	125—10/2—175	150—5—200.
Military Pension Payment Deputy Tahsildars.	100	120.

14th 1937

14th 1937

30

B. Ministerial Services—Cont.

Direct Division checks for checking 60
a Divisional accounts in the Commercial
Division Department.

30-3-37-45-52-55
(plus special pay)
30-3-37-45-52-55
(plus special pay of
Rs. 10 per annum if
they possess higher
Grade Qualification)

30-3-37-45-52-55
(plus special pay)
30-3-37-45-52-55
(plus special pay)
30-3-37-45-52-55
(plus special pay)

(C) in the material



(a) Typists who are not fully qualified
under the General Department
Schools and Colleges and
passed the Law in
Typewriting
Material of

(b) Typists who are fully qualified under
the General Department
Schools and Colleges and
passed the Law in
Typewriting
Material of

(c) Other unqualified typists who are not
not come under the above
Material

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

1937-38

100-3-100-10-2
(1) 100-3-100-10-2
100-3-100-10-2
100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

D. Ministerial Services—Cont.

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2

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100-3-100-10-2

100-3-100-10-2